NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Editor. | Without Concealment----Without Compromise. | DAVID LEE CHILD, Assistant Editor.

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OLIVER JOHNSON, PRINTER.

Pro-Slavery.

From the New-York Herald.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS

HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Our readers are aware that a notorious and violent Abolitionist, named Joseph Sturge, lately arrived in this country from England, with designs almost as wild and incendiary as the notorious Thompson, and with a determination to do all in his power to break up the "domestic institutions" of the Southern States. For this purpose he has been backed up by all the wealth and power of the Abolitionists in England, who seem determined to interfere in and destroy, if possible, our social institutions, and set this country in a flame. To effect this, we have reason to believe, this man Sturge has brought large sums of money; and if there was any doubt of his real intentions, the letter addressed by his brother to the "London Standard" impudently discloses them:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

"BIRMINGHAM, May 19.

"SIR,—After the manner in which my brother, Joseph Sturge, is mentioned in the Standard of yesterday, I think it but due to him that you should inform your numerous readers that he is now in the United States, doing all in his power to assist the Abolitionists there, and that, if in England, I am sure he would oppose, to the utmost of his ability, this abominable Whig attempt to introduce slave-grown sugar.

"I am, very respectfully, &c.

"CHARLES STURGE."

Soon after the arrival of this man here, the Abolitionists had a grand meeting, and formed a new plan of organization, when they issued the following circular:

"The Abolitionists of the City of New-York are estimated at between three and four thousand. And whereas, the majority between the two great political parties was shown by the last election to be less than five hundred, it seems beyond all reasonable doubt, if one thousand will come out and stand aloof from their respective parties, and vote for none but true men, they can hold the balance of power, and thus compel (at least) the weaker of the two, to put in nomination true Abolitionists.

In view of such results, we have sketched out a plan, (subject to be revised,) and hereunto annexed. And should you deem the object worthy of your support, we earnestly request you and your friends, to enroll your names and place of residence thereto, and forthwith return the same to

Yours respectfully,

G. Wheeler,	George R. Barker,
R. Sedgwick,	Leonard Gibbs,
Thomas Day, Jr.	William Tracy,
Norman Francis,	Alexander Macdonald,
James E. H. Wallin,	Horace Dresser,
Thomas Ritter,	Asher Atkinson,
James J. Sawyer,	Anthony Lane,
James H. French,	R. G. Williams,
Asa Parker,	George M. Tracy,
N. Southard,	Joel M. Hubbard,
W. S. Dorr,	Augustus I. Gillett,
C. B. Hatch.	

New-York, June 1st, 1841.

PLAN.

This committee agree to the following rules, subject to such alterations as a majority shall direct.

1. No person shall sign these articles, (except as honorary members) unless he be a voter in the city.

II. No person shall be bound by any of these articles till one thousand names are hereunto subscribed.

III. When one thousand names are so subscribed, any five members may call a meeting and organize.

IV. It shall be the duty of this committee, when organized, to put in nomination, such candidates for important offices, as honest and good citizens can support with an approving conscience. Such and such only, as will remember the poor and oppressed, who on the theatre of action, will do justice and judgment, "and go to the very verge of the Constitution and Laws," "to undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

V. When such nominations are so made, and approved of by a majority, every member shall stand pledged each to the other, in all honor and honesty, to vote for such candidate."

It will doubtless be deemed by the people of this this country a very kind and considerate act of this itinerant Abolitionist to put himself to so much trouble to rectify the institutions of this country. But first it may be as well to state that Messrs. Joseph and Charles Sturge are two of that odious class of creatures known in England as "corn monopolists." They began business in the corn monopoly trade about ten years ago, with a very small capital, but by riding half over England, and buying up all the corn they could lay their hands upon, monopolizing it on the largest scale which their means would allow, and then holding on to it as long as possible, they would at last sell it out to the poor white slaves of England at enormous prices, and thus obtain enormous profits.

In this way these two "corn monopolists" have realised large fortunes. With the sufferings of the poor white laborers of England, they have no sympathy; all their tears and affections are reserved for the negroes of this country. And in furtherance of their impudent plan of disorganization and interference, this Joseph Sturge is now at Washington, using every means in his power to to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was principally through his sinister influence that the division in the House of Representatives the other day, resulted in favor of the Abolitionists; and what he may effect before he gets through with his schemes there, it is impossible to say.

Of course, as Charles Sturge says, his brother would oppose the measures of the Whigs relative to the Sugar duties, because they know that such a plan would be a relief to the suffering white population of England; and because, also, the Whig Ministry by introducing a bill to abolish the odious Corn Laws, (so long and loudly demanded by the great body of the people of England) their monopoly in it would be broken up, and their "occupation gone," so far as relates to their grinding and oppressing the laboring white man.

Let the Southern delegation in Congress look after this Sturge.

We shall shortly give a list of the abolition booksellers in this city, so that they may be known at the South.

From the Journal of Commerce.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.—Well, the rule of the House of Representatives, which directed all petitions relating to the subject of Slavery to be laid on the table without reading, is rescinded; and Abolition petitions are again placed on the same footing as other petitions. So now, all ye Abolitionists, of every age, sex, and color, send on your petitions. You can no longer agitate on the subject of gag-law; but don't be discouraged. Fire away at the general subject; but don't let your guns go off at half-cock, as they have generally done in time past, and above all, don't shoot your grannies!

Selections.

UNOFFICIAL REPORT

Of the School Committee of the Town of Nantucket, 1841.

The undersigned, a majority of the School Committee, appear before the town with an additional report, because their view is expressed but in part in the unanimous or official report, which preceded this. They appear, because they have still a further duty to discharge, and from which they may not shrink, without self-condemnation. Having this indulgence granted them, they are willing to leave the matter in the minds of an intelligent people, *without requiring any definite action of the town upon this additional report.*

Perhaps in no other way is the general good more advanced, than by a faithful exposure, through the committee having the general oversight of a particular department, of any procedure or circumstance, which has influenced them in the administration of the duties of that office; inasmuch as *they* should feel, more than any body, the direct influence of such a procedure or circumstance, either as regards its justice, or its utility; and especially so, as the guardians of rights and privileges, which are secured by the law, in application to the particular duties of the office they are administering.

In this view, the undersigned wish to call the attention of their fellow townsmen to a vote on the town records, growing out of an application by a colored girl, who had been declared eligible by the Examining Committee, for a place in the High School. The vote alluded to amounted to her rejection from such school.

They believe it right to review this procedure in their annual report, inasmuch as a principle incalculably important, is involved in it. Although the committee, in their collective capacity, have acted in accordance with the instructions of the town, yet the undersigned conscientiously believe the right of the citizen has been infringed, and his highest privilege wrested from him—a privilege upon which the School Committee have from year to year pronounced their panegyrics.

The committee have sought in vain for a discriminating clause in the school law, in justification of the course pursued by the town, in the case they are considering; for, if in any one feature of our laws a perfect equality is established, it is in that which secures to all our children the benefits of public instruction. There is no discrimination in regard to color and condition. With equal justice, then, the rich man might assume the disfranchisement of the poor man, and eject his child from one of the public schools. In either case, it would be an abuse of power; for the remark of one of our enlightened citizens, in a town meeting, when an attempt was made to draw a parallel between the poor and the rich man, is fully recognized in the law which establishes them—viz: "There are not (said he) either *rich* or *poor* in this town meeting. We are all citizens, are entitled to equal privileges—all having rights, inalienable and indestructible."

The undersigned regard this sentiment as the only basis of our republican institutions and laws.—But suppose an attempt was made to change this feature of our Constitution, by graduating a man's privileges with reference to his property? Would not a spirit of indignation, in a great majority of our citizens, look it down? and would they not insist that he who paid a dollar tax, was entitled to an equal privilege with him who paid a thousand, inasmuch as the intellectual endowments of the former might be to those of the latter, as the inverse ratio of their possessions? and so long as mind is superior to matter, so long will this principle be honored and cherished. In this, too, there is perfect equality; for even admitting the application of this very principle to the rich man, he has but to reflect, that in a generation or two the condition of his family in regard to property will probably be entirely reversed. Let *him*, then, who recognizes in these deductions a position which every day's experience establishes, and who in view of them would lift a voice of remonstrance against any encroachment of his own immunities, remember *the rights of others;* and, in reference to the scholar who has been deprived of her rights in the High School for six months, put the following question to himself: "Am I, then, consistent in establishing an aristocracy of the skin, while to the aristocracy of wealth I deny every usurpation at its very threshold?"

And yet, while the town, in the strength of its combined power, has wrested from this girl her educational privileges, there are men who have given their sanction to this usurpation, who will gravely put the question—"Why is it that colored people are not sometimes equal to the whites?"—Why not expect a plant, that is thrust into a cellar, to blossom and bear fruit, as well as one which is a recipient of the shower and sunbeam? Let it in this connection be remembered, that if colored youths get an education, they must go from their own country to acquire it! Yes, blacks graduate in the seminaries of Europe, and leave the schools with a reputation surpassing even that of the children of Kings and Emperors.

If the declaration which Americans have proclaimed to the world, that "All men are created equal, and endowed," &c., were acted out in good faith, instead of repelling in the colored man, comparatively, every aspiration of the soul after excellence, we should afford him every facility, every advantage, to rise to an equality with us, aye, to surpass, if he may; for it would perhaps be presuming, if a claim were established that even white men, though they are *elevated*, and proud, and indolent, have attained the summit of human excellence!

There are, (adopting the language of a good man,) many who affect to regard the negro as a being nearly akin to the ourang-outang; but there is no agreement between the *profession* of these and their *practice;* for severe laws are brought to bear upon those who, in the slaveholding States, *dare* to instruct a slave. At the North, too, many impediments are thrown in the way of the improvement of people of color. Now what do these argue?—What? That their opposers know there are beneath their darker skins, intellectual powers and moral affections, which, if cherished and suffered to unfold, would place side by side of the white man, an equal participant in those great enterprises which mark a nation's prosperity, or in that elevation of character, which is the result of high cultivation and refinement.

In this view, it becomes every man to bring the matter home to himself, and make the application to his own child, whose skin is a shade lighter than that of the scholar for whose privileges the committee are pleading, and let him ask himself how he is bound to act, not only in the case they are considering, but in every other case of the kind, which lies beyond it; for, let no one be misled by the reflection, that this is the case of an individual child, and that therefore, the injury, if any, is a trifling one. The committee impressively admonish their fellow townsmen, that it were unjust to view this as an isolated case, when the destiny of hundreds, aye, of thousands, is involved in the issue. The question is one of vast importance. It is one which involves the sacred principle of right or wrong. It is naught less than this—whether one portion of citizens has a right to legislate away the legal rights and privileges of another portion, and that too, when the boon embraces a parent's highest, holiest trust—the education of his child.

Would the town assume, merely because it had the power, to take from the colored man his garden spot? What! take away a man's property because his skin is dark? Monstrous! Nobody would for a moment tolerate the idea. And why not? Is that property when he leaves it to his child, of greater value than the education of his child? If it is, then we at last establish the principle, surely, that matter *is* more valuable than mind. The property he can spare, because it can be replaced by subsequent labor and thrift; but the education of his child he may *not* spare, because it is an axiom that if the proper expansion, and at the right time, too, of the immortal, the intellectual, the moral attributes of our children, be neglected, they may never again be husbanded and invigorated.

Again, would the right to take the colored man's garden spot, be defended on the principle that another of equal value, in the estimation of interested appraisers, should be given to him, somewhere else? This, after all, is the principal question.—But would he have no privilege—no right to judge, whether what *belongs* to him, may not be preferable to any substitute? And has he not a right to judge of the comparative value of both propositions? Just so of our schools. They are the property of the people, the whole people; and the town is bound, upon every principle of equity and equality, to see to it, that none of our children are arbitrarily deprived of their common privileges;—for, if our taking the right from one, be valid, it will be equitable to take it from an indefinite number. If the town is right in the one case then it will be right in the thousand cases which lie beyond our circumscribed vision, even to the last child, whose skin is darker than ours.

Do the individuals who oppose this right, bear in mind that it is no uncommon thing to employ colored men as officers on ship board, in the prosecution of the business of this town? Men who are recognized as inmates of the cabin, and who are invested by the owners with authority over a crew of whites, and who are not only placed *under* them, but who have a less eligible place assigned for their accommodation on board the ship? Is it because money is expected from the adventure, that prejudice ceases here? If this be admitted, then is *principle* sacrificed to acquisitiveness. And yet, while the merchant is constantly pursuing such a policy himself, perhaps he is the first one, who charges others with throwing a firebrand into the community, when they claim the privilege of our high school for children of color; seeking only to put them on a *level*, and not *above* the white children.

There are others, however, who not only see the right, but they are faithful in maintaining it. This encourages the committee, thus to remonstrate with the town, in confident assurance that after due reflection, a more correct view, a view alike consistent with reason and equity, will obtain among us.

They have no desire to awaken surmises and suspicions; but as they have before said, they have a duty to perform, and from which they cannot turn without self-condemnation. They are admonished, that if a colored child goes into a high school, some of the children who are now educating there, will continue in it no longer. The committee will examine this position a little, and then leave it to the moral sense of each individual to make the application. No one will deny that our public schools are public property; in other words, that the colored child has an interest in them co-extensive with the white. Both, then, are owners. Here then is property, owned equally by two persons, but one of the owners obtains a priority of occupancy. The other, when he is ready to improve his, is told by the former occupant, that if he avail himself of his right in that joint property, *he* shall abandon his position, and leave him in the occupancy of the whole! Will any one say, that because of the threat of the *former* to leave, in the event of the *latter* taking possession of his own property, that he should abandon his right to the selfishness of the former? He that hesitates for a moment to take the negative of this question, is wanting either in penetration of intellect, or in moral courage, to carry out his own convictions of duty.

The committee do not deny to the parent the right to remove his child from the school, and thus to give a practical lesson, whose teachings will encourage that child through life, to trample upon the rights of others; but they do deny to him the authority to keep another out of school, whose claim to a seat in it is equally valid—"equally inalienable, equally indestructible as his own." The committee would say to such an individual, if such an one can be found, to reflect calmly upon this proposition, and ask himself as a man and a Christian, if the condition of his child was reversed with that of the colored man's, whether he would feel that he had no claim upon the School Committee, for the enjoyment of rights which by the condition of the trust they had assumed, they were bound to protect and defend.

But if the parent would decide, against every principle of equity and justice, the committee believe that the teachings of our High School are of such a character that there could not be found a scholar whose feelings would not revolt at the determination to impose such a condition upon him, merely because another scholar, having an equal right, had presumed upon the enjoyment of that right. The committee would with confidence refer the decision of the very case in question to the high moral sense of the children composing that school; in the fullest assurance, that if the scholars were left to the free exercise of *their own* judgment and feelings, they would unanimously open a wide door, for the admission of the girl who has been deprived of a high privilege, but for all the children of color, as they become qualified for that school.

It will be a mortifying reflection, should there not a more consistent policy obtain on this subject; and especially so, when the position of Nantucket is contrasted with that of New Bedford, where colored children are freely admitted into all their public schools. A colored girl has just been admitted into their High School.

The committee have gone to our High School, and seen children collected from all parts of the town, making rapid improvement, and apparently happy. They have felt joy in their hearts that the liberality of the citizens of Nantucket had thrown open a door of knowledge, enabling all, without respect to property or condition, to fit themselves for a life of usefulness and respectability. The scene has been pleasant, soul-inspiring. But alas! how was this feeling of happiness changed for one of mortification and shame, when they have gone to their homes and seen one thirsting intensely for knowledge, but against whom the door of improvement was closed and barred, waiting for that same High School to be dismissed, that she might receive from a pupil second hand, that knowledge which she was entitled, by every principle of law and justice, to be permitted to draw from the fountain herself; or when they have had her, as has been the case, come to them individually, for that instruction, which they had in their associate capacity prevented her, as far as in them lay, from procuring. It has been to them a source of deep, humility and regret.

But it may be said, she was not prevented from receiving all the instruction she desired, from the principal of the High School himself. Yes, he did offer to instruct her at his own house, and to give her more of his time than she could by any possibility receive in school. A report of a sub-committee from the school committee on their records, will, if the town wishes to examine it, explain the girl's views in reference to this offer; and the teacher of the High School will never say, that the advantages for general improvement, thus obtained, will scarcely *begin* to compare with those enjoyed by the pupils in the school. Even though all his energies and strength had not been expended in the school during the day, she could not make so much improvement in six months, other things being equal, as she would in the school, in three. At the principal's room she could only have the instruction of an hour or two in the day; in the school she would have six. All external stimulation to exertion would be destroyed. Sympathy, fellow-feeling could not exist. She would feel the withering touch of that prejudice which was crushing her to the earth; and he can have but a meagre estimate of the social affections, who does not realize that there is not one young person out of a hundred, who would voluntarily persevere amid such loneliness, for six weeks. The offer of private instruction is a practical mockery. It would not from the very nature of things, amount to any thing, compared with the advantages of the High School itself.

This is a long Report, and yet the committee have but in part discharged an imperative duty.—They will leave the subject to the calm deliberation of an enlightened public, with a single remark—viz:

The principle of exclusion from the enjoyment of *any* right, because of extrinsic differences, would, if carried out into society, be attended with consequences from which we should all start back with horror. There is no valid reason, why *other* things, as well as the color of the skin, or the texture of the hair, should not be set up as qualifications necessary to entitle a man to the enjoyment of his rights—and let the principle once be assumed, that *any thing* but *humanity* is requisite to entitle a person to all the privileges and immunities of man, and we are irresistibly carried to results, which no American citizen would for a moment entertain. Birth, social position, occupation, follow next, and *man* is buried and hidden, under the mass of mere appendages. Which is respectfully admitted.

NATHANIEL BARNEY,
HENRY F. EDES,
EBEN COLEMAN,
ANDREW M. MACY,
C. F. WINSLOW,
D. JONES, JR.,
ALEXANDER MACY.

NANTUCKET, 2mo. 8th, 1841.

THE VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY.

We have already published much on this interesting subject; but the following document, said to be from the pen of Judge Jay, is so able and conclusive, that we wish to preserve it in our columns.

From the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.

A controversy is now pending between the States of New-York and Virginia, novel in its character, and threatening in its consequences. Already has it led Virginia into measures derogatory to her character and inconsistent with the rights of New-York; and it is engendering a feeling at the North and at the South unpropitious to the harmony and permanence of our Federal Union. The conduct of Virginia finds few or no apologists at the North; but many in our State, through misapprehension it is believed, honestly question the course pursued by their governor. An official correspondence between him and the Executive of Virginia has been published, and from their letters *a case has been made up*, as the lawyers say, and on *this case* able and candid opinions have been given to the pubic adverse to the position assumed by the Governor of New-York.—The *case* considered by these writers is briefly this—A slave is *stolen* in Virginia and carried off. The *thieves* are found in New-York, and their surrender demanded by the Governor of Virginia under the Federal Constitution. The Governor of New-York refuses to make the surrender because, among other reasons, there being no slaves in New-York, the crime of slave-stealing is unknown to our laws.—This decision many deem erroneous, and certainly it is no easy matter to vindicate it.

Vessels have been stranded on the coast of New-Jersey in consequence of decoy lights kindled for the express purpose of causing shipwrecks, and thus affording opportunity for plunder. Suppose a statute enacted there, making it a felony to kindle such lights on the "sea coast"—could the Governor of Tennessee, with any propriety, refuse to surrender an offender against the statute, because the crime charged could not be committed in that State, and was consequently unknown to its laws?

Every lawyer who carries up a cause to a higher court for review, knows how much depends on the skill and fidelity with which *the case is made up;* and he knows that in consequence of omissions or inaccurate statements, the court may give a very righteous judgment on the case before them, and yet in fact, a very unjust one as regards the parties to the suit. Now it so happens that the correspondence from which the case referred to, is made up, is on the one side, *false and fraudulent*, and on the other, to a certain extent, ambiguous and unskilful. Hence a great deal of good argument has been thrown away by those who condemn Governor Seward, for not surrendering the slave-stealers.—Unless the writers of this controversy, will condescend to *travel out of the record*, and to look behind the official papers, they cannot possibly understand its merits, since Gov. Seward, probably from motives of courtesy, and perhaps of supposed policy, refrained from taking issue with Virginia as to matters of fact; and while he avoids admitting, does not frankly and explicitly deny her allegations.

In 1839, a slave, employed as a ship-carpenter at Norfolk, availed himself of the opportunity to secrete himself among the cargo, and was thus brought to New-York. It was supposed, but without proof, that the crew had aided him in making his escape. As such northern sympathy might prove inconvenient in future, it was deemed important to make an example of the "sympathizers." But how were they to be seized in New-York and brought back for punishment? The Federal Constitution provides for the surrender of such persons only as are charged with CRIME; and in no part of the Christian world, save in slaveholding communities, is it deemed a crime to aid a fellow-man in escaping from slavery. It would of course be in vain to demand the New-York sailors for conniving at the escape.—An ingenious device was adopted. John C. Colley, the master, went before the mayor of Norfolk, and made oath(!) that Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, "did feloniously STEAL and take away a certain negro slave named Isaac, the property of said Colley." The absurdity of this charge was equalled only by its wickedness. Colley knew the vessel had sailed for New-York—he knew there was no slave market there in which the alledged thieves could dispose of their stolen property, and he knew they could not keep it for their own use. In fact, he knew, and the Governor of Virginia knew, that the slave had escaped, and had not been stolen.

The slave was found and arrested in New-York, and confessed that one of the crew told him in Norfolk, that he was foolish to remain in Virginia, when he could get good wages at the North, and that this suggestion induced him to secrete himself on board the vessel. The three sailors were also arrested and imprisoned, but subsequently discharged by the late Recorder, Robert H. Morris, who investigated the case and reported to Governor Seward that according to the testimony before him "neither of the prisoners had committed an offence even against the law of Virginia."

These facts are notorious, but notwithstanding their notoriety, and notwithstanding everybody knows that negro-stealers seek a more southern market than New-York, yet do the slaveholders cling with pertinacity, to this ridiculous charge. The Governor of Virginia in his letter of October, 1840, more than a year after the investigation before the Recorder, says,—"they are charged with *feloniously stealing* from John C. Colley, a citizen of this state, *property* which could not have been worth less than some six or seven hundred dollars, and I understand STEALING to be recognised as CRIME by all laws human and divine." Here we see that he does not rest upon the *carrying away* of the negro which might have been done without theft; but on the *felonous taking;* and he refers to the value of the stolen property, to prove the aggravated character of the pretended larceny, and then argues that stealing is recognized as CRIME, in order to bring the sailors within the constiutional provision. Is it then unjust to characterize his demand for these men as *fraudulent?*

A committee of twelve members of Congress, selected from as many slave states, published in the Washington Globe during the last presidential canvass, an address to the slaveholders of the United States, in behalf of Mr. Van Buren. In this address they reiterate the falsehood that "three individuals from New-York being on board a vessel at Norfolk, Virginia, STOLE a slave from his master and carried him to New-York." They then go on and tell how the Governor of Virginia required "the THIEVES to be delivered up for trial," and how the *Whig* Governor of New-York refused to surrender them. So often, and with so much effrontery, has this tale been told, that it is no wonder many among ourselves should honestly believe the Governor has taken three thieves under his especial protection.

Will it be said, the requisition from Virginia left him no discretion and that he had no right to question its veracity. Not so—fraud vitiates whatever it touches—a fraudulent deed, or fraudulent writ, or fraudulent requisition, even from the Governor of Virginia, is null and void.

But it may be supposed that courtesy requires our governors to repose full confidence in the good faith of each other. Surely a governor would be a traitor to his oath and his constituents, who should sacrifice the life or liberty of a fellow-citizen through politeness to a brother functionary.

It is indeed to be lamented, that any American Governor should ever presume to exert the high prerogative of demanding the surrender of criminals, except with an honest purpose. But the experience of New-York warns her of the duty of closely scrutinizing these Southrn requisitions, before she complies with them.

A few years since, sixteen slaves escaped from Virginia in a small boat, and finally reached New-York. To recover them as *slaves*, their masters would have been compelled to submit to a judicial investigation, and prove their title to the property claimed, a more convenient process was adopted.—The Governor of Virginia demanded them as *felons*, and a warrant was in consequence put into the hands of a New-York Constable for their apprehension and delivery; and this officer was thus empowered to pick up any sixteen negroes and ship them for Virginia, without even identifying their persons before a magistrate. The alledged felony was *stealing a boat*, the boat in which they escaped!

In 1835, the Governor of Alabama impudently demanded the surrender of a publisher of a New-York newspaper, as a fugitive from justice. The demand was founded on an indictment by the Grand Jury of Tuscaloosa County, who "on their oaths"(!) presented that the said publisher "late of said county," had caused to be circulated therein a certain paper intended to excite a servile insurrection. It was well understood that the indictment was a piece of official perjury, and that the publisher in question had never set foot in Alabama, and of course was not a fugitive from its justice. The demand of the governor was a gross abuse of his constitutional prerogative, and made for the purpose and in the hope of intimidating the New-York press. Governor Marcy, although a partisan of Mr. Van Buren, rejected the demand, and it is difficult to understand, why his *Whig* successor was bound to comply with a requisition equally fraudulent.

It is to be regretted that Governor Seward instead of refusing the surrender of Johnson and his companions on the ground of the utter falsity of the charge against them, entered upon a course of reasoning which whether sound or not, did not do them that full and entire justice to which they were entitled. It would have been sufficient to have said, that the circumstances of the case proved, that no larceny had been committed. This would have been more frank than courteous, but the Governor took other grounds which we proceed to examine.

In his letter of September, 1839, to the Governor of Virginia, he contends that a state cannot "at its pleasure declare an act to be treason, felony, or crime, and thus bring it within the constitutional provision." This is obviously true. An offender can only be surrendered for CRIME, and the state called to make the surrender, must determine whether the offence charged is, or is not a crime, otherwise it might be compelled to deliver up to punishment a citizen whom it deemed undeserving even of censure. It was lately illegal to pass in this state a two dollar bill issued by a foreign bank. Had it been *declared* felony, would the Governor of Virginia have been bound on our requisition, to seize and send to us in irons as a felon, one of his neighbors, who had paid away such a bill in New-York?

If on the other hand Virginia *declares* it felony to maintain that breeding slaves for market is not sanctioned by the Bible, will any northern governor aid in consigning to her dungeons a fellow-citizen for expressing the prohibited opinion?

A CRIME is necessarily *mala in se* and whether a certain act is or is not of this description is to be determined not by the slave code but by the moral sense of mankind. Thus far the position taken by the governor seems impregnable, and it has a commanding influence on the question before us.

He further remarks, "admitting the affidavit of (Colley's) to be sufficient in form and substance to charge the defendants with the *crime* of stealing a negro slave from his master in the State of Virginia, *as defined by the laws of that state*, yet in my opinion the offence is not within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States." This passage seems to have been overlooked by the writers who dissent from the governor. It will be observed that he here only denies, that slave-stealing *as defined by the laws of Virginia* is a crime within the meaning of the Constitution.

The three sailors are charged with *stealing* a slave and are demanded by the Governor of Virginia under a statute making it a felony to "carry a slave out of any county in the state, with the intent to defraud the owner of such slave." To assist a slave in escaping, is of course in southern dialect to *defraud* his master. Now this kind of slave stealing, the governor contends, is not a crime within the meaning of the constitution. Unquestionably *stealing*, in legal phraseology *larceny*, is a crime, and indicates moral turpitude; but what is larceny?—We must look for its definition, not in the Virginia Statute, but in the common law; "LARCENY," says the latter, "is the wrongful taking and carrying away the personal goods of any one from his possession *with a felonious intent to convert them to the use of the offender* without the consent of the owner." "The intent must be felonious. No larceny will therefore be committed when the goods are taken on a claim of right however unfounded."—*Chitty's Criminal Law*, III. 917–921.

In the case before us, not only was there no conversion, but circumstances demonstrate the absence of all *felonious intent* on the part of the sailors to convert the slave to their own use. The charge of *stealing* is therefore a gross abuse of language—an abuse perpetrated for the dishonest purpose of bringing them within the constitutional provision and thus securing their persons for punishment for another and different alleged offence.

The crew of the Philadelphia frigate captured by the Algerines, were held in servitude by a title as valid by all human and divine laws, as any that John C. Colley can show for his slave "Isaac." But in what part of the civilized world, would an English captain, who had humanely secreted one of these unfortunate Americans in his vessel, and thus have "defrauded" his Mussulman master, been charged with the infamous crime of *stealing* a human being?

The Governor's reasoning, thus far, is invulnerable. In the following passage his language is unfortunate, and capable of bearing a construction not needed by the case before him, and from which very many may honestly dissent. He says, "There is no law of this State which admits that one man can be *stolen* from another—on the other hand, our Constitution and laws abolish slavery in every form. The act charged in the affidavit, if it had been committed in this State, would not contravene any statute." All this is too positive. Unfortunately, our laws, instead of abolishing slavery in every form, expressly authorize slaveholders to bring their slaves into N. York, to hold them here as slaves for nine months, and then to carry them away again, and of course by force, if necessary.—Gov. Seward, when a candidate for the office he now fills, expressed his approbation of this law.—Now, if our laws invite our neighbors to bring a certain kind of property among us, good faith seems to require that the same laws should protect the property after it is brought. If the Governor only meant that the slave-stealing, *as defined in Virginia*, is not deemed a crime in New-York, he was most certainly correct; but if he means to say that a man who kidnaps a slave from a plantation in Virginia, forcibly carries him to Georgia, and there sells him, and then, with the proceeds of his plunder in his pocket, takes refuge from his pursuers in New-York, could not be surrendered as guilty of *crime*, he is, it is humbly conceived, laboring under a mistake. Whether slavery is right or wrong, is a question wholly irrelevant to the moral guilt of *such* a thief. He at least obtained possession of the slave in an unlawful manner, and for a criminal purpose; and his conduct would be condemned by the moral sense of mankind.

Insufficient reasons may sometimes be given for a righteous judgment; and few candid and disinterested persons, it is believed, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, would advocate the surrender of the sailors.

For obvious reasons, the importance of the Governor's argument, on which we have just commented, has been most grossly exaggerated. He has not refused to surrender acknowledged slave-stealers.—On the contrary, he declares in his message to the Legislature, that "the humble individuals who are pursued by the Governor of Virginia as felons, *for the offence of being seamen on board a ship in which a negro secreted himself in order to escape from slavery*, if they yet remain in the State, are under the protection of its Constitution and laws, and cannot be surrendered to the State of Virginina by executive authority, on the *pretence* set up for the purpose, without a deliberate violation of both." This is frank, manly language, and it is very unfortunate that it was not in the first instance addressed to his Virginia Excellency.

It is idle, nay, it is wicked, to assert, as some think it expedient to do, that in consequence of the principle avowed by Governor Seward, slaves will be stolen from Virginia and brought to New-York with impunity. The thing is perfectly absurd. What are the thieves to do with their stolen goods here?

Certain politicians, too, are hoping and trying to manufacture a little political capital out of an abstract opinion hazarded by a *whig* Governor.

The course pursued by Virginia illustrates the trite remark, that one error leads to another. Three innocent sailors are falsely and wilfully accused of an infamous crime, and this under the sanction of religion and official authority, as a device for securing their punishment for favoring the escape of a slave. Baffled in their cunning, the Virginians become exasperated; and unmindful of duty and of decency, they enact a law, which, presuming that every New-York vessel that enters their harbors comes on a slave-stealing expedition, subjects it to onerous and disgraceful restrictions. And this insulting and unconstitutional law is to continue in operation till the occurrence of two events—first, the deliverance to the vengeance of Virginia of those of our fellow-citizens, known to be wholly innocent of the crime with which they are charged—and secondly, the abrogation of the right now enjoyed by every resident in New-York who claims to be a freeman, and who is arrested as a slave, to have the question of his freedom decided by a jury. If a Virginian comes to New-York, and sees before a cart a horse he believes to be his, he is content that a court and jury shall pass on his title to the animal: but should it please him to claim, not the horse, but the *cartman*, as his beast of burden, he will not stoop to the indignity of bringing such a trifling affair before twelve impartial men. No—the State of New-York must, in all cases, suffer a single officer to decide whether her citizens are MEN, or Virginia chattels, under the penalty of having her flag treated as a PIRATE FLAG, in the waters of the ancient Dominion!! Rarely, indeed, has been presented such an exhibition of arrogance, folly, and impotence.

It is, however, to the credit of her moderation, that she requires this humiliation only of the EMPIRE STATE. The citizens of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, are still, at least for the present, kindly permitted to interpose the trial by jury between themselves and the claims of the slaveholder. New-York alone is now to be deprived of this precious shield, as a punishment for the presumption of her Governor. Nor is it a trivial punishment. The arrest in Philadelphia of Mary Gilmore, the daughter of poor IRISH parents, as a fugitive slave, by a Maryland slaveholder, indicates the extent and severity of the chastisement with which we are to be visited. That the servility of party, and the bribe of southern votes, will induce many to kiss the rod raised to scourge us, cannot be doubted; and it ought not to be questioned for a moment, that while New-York will, on the one hand, remain faithful to all her constitutional obligations, she will, on the other, maintain her own dignity and the rights of her citizens, regardless of the idle menaces and arrogant assumptions of her wayward and petulant sister. PUBLIUS.

From the Morning Star.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Seventh Annual Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society.

CONCORD, June 3, 1841.

BROTHER BURR:—If I could enjoy this feast alone, to the exclusion of our thousands of readers—if there were not power in written language to convey truth—if there were not virtue in the periodic Press to carry abroad over the world the waves of light and salvation—if it were not one of the principal objects and offices of a religious paper, legitimately conducted, to diffuse the accumulating influences to righteousness as they arise, and as they are appropriate to peculiarities of the times—if it were not for these considerations which I cannot consistently resist, if I would, I should spare myself the labor and yourself the perplexity of this communication; for you know the difficulty of bringing one's self to the work of written composition amidst scenes of public interest, and I am aware of your desire to preserve the Star uncommitted on the question between Old and New organized Anti-slavery. I hope I may tell something of this meeting of the N. H. Anti-slavery Society, (in accordance with Gospel Liberty) on my individual responsibility, not committing any person or any thing but myself.

The meeting convened yesterday morning at the Baptist meeting house in this village, bro. Harper, President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting opened with prayer, led by H. C. Wright. A resolution was then presented, "acknowledging, with gratitude to God, the hand of his mercy and faithfulness in enabling so many of the abolitionists to abide by their principles amidst the persecution that has tried our ranks, and the treachery that has thinned them." In the discussion of this resolution, our dependence upon God for all truth and strength, and his goodness and wisdom in carrying forward his purposes of mercy and blessing by instrumentalities such as human wisdom could not devise or human power sustain, were so recognized and felt as to make the season one of peculiar refreshing. It was a season of great harmony of action and of great tenderness and power of feeling; and the resolution was adopted without opposition and with perfect unanimity. The following resolution was next presented:

Resolved, That the principles of the Anti-slavery enterprise are of God, and like their Author, are eternal and unchangeable, and are to be carried out to the sacrifice, if need be, of religious sect, political party, reputation, property, friendship, and life itself; and that as abolitionists we will throw ourselves on these principles determined in the strength of God to defend them, to walk in them until victory shall crown our labor, or death release us from them.

This was a *full and entire consecration principle*, and the meeting suffered itself to be baptized into its spirit. A glorious spirit. It was the spirit of the true, full, living Gospel. I have been in no anti-slavery meeting, (not excepting even the Convention at Philadelphia, at which the American Anti-slavery Society was organized) in which such depth and strength of sentiment has prevailed. And I may add, that I recollect no *religious* meeting, in which a deeper, more powerful, solemn harmonious and sanctifying *religious* feeling was manifest. The true Gospel "sound," as our Freewill Baptist brethren and sisters express it, was fully in the meeting. O it was most manifest, that Anti-slavery is a branch of the Gospel tree, and that in following it out to full success, it will bring us to the very root of that tree, full consecration to God and the cause of human salvation. The resolution was adopted unanimously and heartily. To live up to it will be a greater thing.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, and this morning, relations of the sectarian religious organizations and the professed Christian ministry of America, to slavery, have been under consideration, in which much interest has been manifested by the attending auditory. The following has occupied much of the time and elicited much feeling:

Resolved, That the great body of American clergy, with all their pretensions to sanctity, and to the prerogatives of the Christian ministry, stand convicted in their deadly enmity to the Anti-slavery movement and in their inveterate support of the slave system—a great brotherhood of *thieves*, and that it is the solemn duty of abolitionists to brand them with this moral felony before the people.

The declarations made by this resolution, at first struck many as untenable, if not absurd. Some among the most advanced, seemed at first not to clearly apprehend the ground upon which the resolution trod. A slight amendment was proposed. But truth shone brighter and brighter while the discussion proceeded. The amendment proposed was withdrawn—and the resolution was adopted heartily and unanimously.

This afternoon, a most intense interest has prevailed under the discussion of the following:

Resolved, That the sectarian organizations called chur

ought not to be recognized as Christian churches, but reprobated as a great fraternity of MAN-STEALERS.

Resolved, That the American clergy, to a great extent, by their determined silence and indifference in relation to the abrogation of marriage among three millions of the people of our country, have proved themselves regardless of the claims of that holy and heaven-appointed institution, and dangerous guardians of the morals of the community.

This sketch admits not an attempt at record of even the letter of the argument and eloquence with which these resolutions were sustained. O that the whole land and world could have participated in the sight, the blood-chilling view of the abominations of the American churches in their connections with slavery, and the Savior, in the persons of his little ones, bought and sold, enslaved, as pictured in the descriptions and demonstrations by Wright and Foster among others. O that the melting eloquence of Abby Kelley, pleading the cause of the slave wife and husband, the slave parent and child, all crushed, every sacred tie torn asunder, under a system upheld by professed ministers and churches, could have come upon every soul in the nation.

This evening the crowded auditory has been addressed by Miss Kelley in a speech of an hour's continuance, which would do honor to any speaker, and which "teaches our senators wisdom" if they are teachable—a large number of the members of the legislature, now in session, being present. Several of them have attended the meeting during most of its sessions, and a larger number during the recesses of their own sittings. Well may they come to such a school, if they are to have any thing to do with liberty or justice in their legislation. We feel that this has been a good day for the slave, the freeman, and the cause of our Redeemer, in respect to this meeting. May the Kingdom come.

Your fellow servant in its labors,

E. MACK.

Congress.

THE GAG RENEWED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 15th, 1841.

After much confused jangling on points of order, the question recurring on the resolution of Mr. WISE as amended by the proposition of Mr. ADAMS—

Mr. RAYNER rose and occupied the attention of the House between two and three hours in the delivery of a speech on the subject of abolition and abolition petitions; in which he replied to remarks heretofore submitted by Mr. ADAMS, and denied the right of the House, under any circumstances, to receive or entertain petitions of this character.

Mr. MORGAN said he did not rise for the purpose of entering into this debate. Congress had now been upwards of two weeks in session, and yet they found themselves just where they were.

Some conversation here followed, Mr. RAYNER still claiming the floor on the ground that, though he had concluded his speech, he had not offered his amendment, as, at the outset of his remarks he had announced his intention to do.

Mr. MORGAN claimed the floor and proceeded. I was saying that we had been here more than two weeks, and we find ourselves nearly where we were when the session commenced. We have done nothing. We came here to relieve the country. The eyes of the nation are bent upon us with an intensity, which has never before been experienced. The People demand justice at our hands. They demand that we should work and not talk. And that I may not trespass upon the indulgence of the House and the time of the country, I will say but a word before making the motion for which I rose.

I must take exception to much that has been said by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. RAYNER.) Much as I respect him, I cannot agree in much that he has said. And I must take this opportunity also to disclaim, for myself, for my constituents, for my colleagues, and for my State, the declaration made by the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS) the other day. I say in the face of this House, and of this nation, that there is not one of my constituents who will agree with him in the declaration he made. I was pained to hear it, as I have been pained by remarks made to-day.

Mr. ADAMS. Specify what the declaration was.

[Loud cries to order.]

Mr. MORGAN. I will specify. I had supposed that the allusion would be understood without specification. I refer to the remark of the gentleman, (published in the "Intelligencer,") in which he said that, in case a servile insurrection broke out at the South, then that the People might interfere on the subject of slavery in the States of the Union. I say that a condition of things like that will not justify what now cannot be done in time of peace; and it seems strange to me that gentlemen who admit that we should never interfere with the institutions of the South in time of peace, yet say that, when the hand of the slave is reeking with his master's blood, then interference is justified.

While my constituents are in favor of the right of petition, absolute, unqualified, and unrestrained, for them I say that they cannot agree with the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.)

I have said more than I intended to say. My object is to implore this House to do the business of the nation. And in order to test the question, believing that a majority of this House are in favor of working, and not of talking, and believing that they are satisfied that the country is suffering for want of action, and that it is their duty to carry out those great measures of reform for which we were convened, and not to be quarrelling and wrangling among ourselves like mere schoolboys, I move the previous question.

A question of order, involving the right of Mr. Rayner to the floor, for the purpose of offering his amendment, was here again raised, and gave rise to some conversation.

Mr. MORGAN said that he would withdraw the previous question for the sake of offering the following resolution. It was the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Rayner;) and he (Mr. M.) offered it for that gentleman, that the House might have an opportunity of voting directly upon it.

And, he said, he would move the previous question thereon.

The following resolution of Mr. Rayner was then read as a substitute for the original resolution of Mr. Wise, as amended by the proposition of Mr. Adams.

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House until otherwise ordered; and that the committee heretofore appointed on the rules be ordered to revise, amend, and report upon the said rules and orders, and that they have leave to report at any time: and that the election of officers heretofore chosen by this House, and the committees raised by its orders, be, and they are hereby confirmed.

Mr. CUSHING appealed to the House to allow him to say a few words in relation to a declaration made by his colleague (Mr. Adams) a few days since.

Mr. ADAMS had no objection; but trusted the previous question would not be started.

Mr. CUSHING said he had intended, if he had had the opportunity, to say, in contradiction of the implication of silent acquiesence, alleged by Mr. Rayner, that he did not agree with his colleague (Mr. Adams) in the sentiments avowed by Mr. A. in the House on the 9th of June.

In those remarks Mr. A. expressed the opinion (as reported) that, if the House should establish a rule not to receive any petition touching the subject of slavery, "the People of the North would be *ipso facto* absolved from all obligation to obey any call from Congress" to support the South.

Mr. C. was, and always had been, opposed to the adoption of such a rule, and had resisted it in all constitutional ways. But he denied that the adoption of it by the House could absolve the People of either of the States, North or South, from their constitutional obligations of whatever description. The position that it had this effect was, it seemed to him the most untenable of all the forms of nullification. Whatever may be pretended in any quarter as to the effect of oppressive or unconstitutional acts of the entire Federal Government, surely no such act, committed by one member of the Government only, whether the President, the Senate, or the House, could put an end to the constitutional rights or duties of the States or of the People of the Union.

In the remarks referred to, Mr. A. also reiterated an opinion previously expressed by him, that in certain supposed contingencies, either of servile insurrection or of war, Congress would have "the right to interfere with the institutions of the South;" and that, in the event of a war, "the treaty-making power would come to be equivalent to universal emancipation."

Mr. C. on the contrary, did not think that Congress had any power to touch slavery in either of the States. Congress might as well, in his opinion, undertake to abolish the domestic relation of marriage in one of the States as that of servitude in another.

Nor could the Federal Government, in his opinion, "interfere with the institutions of the South," save only for their protection. That Government might be constitutionally called upon to defend and maintain the peace and safety of one or more of the States, whether endangered by insurrection or by war; in which case, it would be the duty of each and all of the States to exert themselves in behalf of any part of the Union so endangered; and Mr. C. could not entertain as a thing possible, the idea that Congress would ever be found recreant to this its high constitutional obligation.

As to the force of the treaty-making power of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, Mr C. conceived that this power could never be *constitutionally* used for the purpose of derogating from the reserved rights appertaining to any of the states of the Union; and of course that it could not be constitutionally applied to the emancipation of the slaves of the South. The treaty-making power is but a branch of the aggregate powers conceded by the States to the Federal Government; in which powers jurisdiction over the domestic relations in the States is not comprehended; and the constitutional exercise of any one of these powers must always be controlled by the general principle of the Constitution.

Mr. C. did not believe there was any constitutional question, concerning which opinion at the North was more uniform or better settled, than that Congress had no jurisdiction, actual or contingent, over the domestic institutions of any one of the States. The opposite doctrine would place, not the slave-rights only of the South, but the liberty, the property, and all the personal rights whatsoever of the People, in every part of the Union, at the mere mercy of any dominant party or faction in the Federal Government.

Mr. CUSHING said he came here to act, and it was with extreme reluctance that he opposed the previous question when proposed by his own friends; but he felt obliged to oppose it now, notwithstanding the state of the public business, and the risk of opening the question of abolition again.

Mr. BROWN of Philadelphia made some remarks by way of protest against the system of coercion, which he said had been resorted to during the last two weeks by the majority of the House.

Mr. BRIGGS replied to the remarks of Mr. Brown in relation to the application of the previous question. He said he rarely voted for it, and then with great reluctance. As an instrument of business, it was useful; as an engine of party despotism, it was the greatest scourge ever held over a deliberative body. He had even now strong reasons for voting against it. He stood in the same position as his colleague, (Mr. Cushing.) He had heard observations made in the course of this debate, by which even his cold Northern blood had been roused. Injustice, great injustice, had been done to him as well as to other members of this House. But the whole country was looking to them. Here they had been fifteen or sixteen days, and they had not progressed a single step. He felt himself bound, therefore, to overlook these personal and minor considerations, and to look to the country. Let them go on and do the business of the country, for which they were convened. They had a majority of forty in this House, and the country would hold them responsible for this waste of time. If a single rule was to be inserted which would bear hard upon him and his constituents, he would bow in submission, that the business of the nation might be attended to.

Mr. ADAMS alluded to the history of this question from the first period of presentation by himself of the amendment excepting the 21st rule, and replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Wise on a former day.

Mr. A. was several times called to order, but was permitted, by a vote of the House, to proceed.

Mr. PROFFIT said he was called upon to give a most responsible vote, without having an opportunity for explanation. Yet he was willing again to go with the South, and to show his love for that section of country, although he could have wished for an opportunity to explain his own sentiments, and to say something in relation to the feelings of the people of his own State; and although he would have been glad to hear the sentiments of the whole Northwest, yet he would vote for the previous question.

Mr. P. appealed to gentlemen on all sides of the House to let the question be taken.

Mr. GIDDINGS said it was not his intention to inflict upon the House a speech at this time, although he had felt great desire to do so. But, (said Mr. G.,) I wish to explain to the House the reason of my silence. It is, that I came here for the transaction of the great and important business which called us together. I felt anxious to do that business, and to return home at the earliest moment. I was therefore willing to take the question upon the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) without discussion. Anxious to get at business, I voted for the adoption of the resolution. This was done with a sincere and honest desire to get at business. The resolution was adopted; we were fully organized, and ready to enter upon the important questions to be submitted for our consideration. But, a motion was made to reconsider the resolution, and to reject the one hundred and thirty-nine rules which we had adopted, for the reason that we had not adopted the *hundred and fortieth*. On this we had, for several days, listened to speeches from Southern members, while the members from the free States remained silent; and I rejoice that they gave this evidence of their desire to do the business of the country. Although many things were said which I was particularly anxious to reply to; I was personally called on and alluded to—yet, sir, I could not forget the expectations of my constituents, and that the eyes of the nation were upon us. But those who were said to belong to the same political party with whom I have had the honor to act, united with our political foes to reconsider the resolution, and to set us again afloat upon the open sea of debate, without chart or compass to guide us. Sir, our friends uniting with our foes have entirely disorganized the House, and now turn around and exhort us to sustain the previous question, and beseech us again to organize. Sir, I will again do what I can to get at business; assuring gentlemen that at a proper time, I will most cheerfully and joyfully discuss this question, and will then endeavor to answer some things that have been said during the recent debates.

Mr. FLOYD, of New-York, addressed the House directly and remotely on the "propriety of seconding the previous question."

He was called to order many times in the course of his remarks, but was suffered, by a vote of yeas 131, nays 61, to proceed until he had concluded what he desired to say.

Mr. F. took occasion to controvert the statement of his colleague, (Mr. Morgan,) in relation to a certain declaration of Mr. Adams, and to express his belief that his colleague was mistaken. He (Mr. F.) believed that the great body of the sincere abolitionists in the State of N. York did maintain the doctrine asserted by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WINTHROP said that if he had been called upon to vote fifteen minutes ago, when this question was first moved, he should certainly have voted against it. He had raised a point of order in relation to it at the outset. And he begged leave to say, with all due respect for the Chair, that he had not withdrawn his special appeal from the decision of the Chair because he acquiesced in its correctness. It was rather because he was unwilling to involve the House in another of those controversies on points of order which so much resembled certain controversies described by Milton, where

> "*Chaos* sits umpire,
> And by decision more embroils the fray;
> Next him, high arbiter,
> *Chance* governs all."

But he, (Mr. W.) had other objections, besides those of order, to the previous question at the present time.—The honorable member from North Carolina, who addressed the House for two or three hours this morning, (Mr. Rayner,) had appealed repeatedly to the members from Massachusetts to say how far they endorsed the doctrines of their colleague, (Mr. Adams.) Mr. W. desired to have replied (as to his certain knowledge did some others of his colleagues,) that, while he certainly dissented in some respects from the doctrines of his venerable colleague, he dissented still more from the doctrines of the gentleman from North Carolina.

But, (said Mr. W.) when I reflect on the deep disgrace to this nation, and even deeper disappointment to the People, which will result from any further exhibition in this House of such scenes of disorganization and confusion as have been displayed here for a fortnight past, I am unwilling to give any voice which will defer for another hour, much less for another day, a decision upon the question before us. I shall waive, therefore, all objections to the motion, and go with my friends in its support.

After much conversation on the application of the previous question, the vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Rayner, and it was rejected, yeas 96, nays 105.

And the question recurred on the original resolution of Mr. Wise, as amended by the proposition of Mr. Adams, in the words following:

"Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to revise, amend, and report rules for the government of this House, and that until such committee make report, and the same be finally acted upon, the Rules and Orders of the last House of Representatives, except the 21st, shall be considered as the Rules and Orders of this House."

The previous question was moved, and it was decided that the main question should be taken.

Before the vote was announced, a number of gentlemen desired that their names might be called.

Mr. STANLEY.—Are the gentlemen changing their votes?

Mr. WISE.—I call the gentleman to order.

STANLEY.—I don't care if you do.

[A VOICE.—"Put him out."]

STANLEY.—Try it, boys.

Great noise and confusion. The Speaker called the House to order, and announced the vote, yeas 106, nays 110. So the original resolution was rejected, and the House stood where it did on Monday, May 31st.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 16.

Mr. STUART, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, not superseded by any rule or resolution adopted at the present session and now in force, be, and the same are hereby adopted for the regulation of the House at the present session; and that the Select Committee upon the Rules, heretofore raised, proceed to revise and amend the rules hereby adopted, and that they have leave to report at all times.

He proceeded to say that his great object in offering it to the acceptance of the House had been to endeavor, if possible, to effect a compromise of this great difficulty, which had agitated it for the last two weeks. The resolution did not decide the question in dispute, either one way or the other; it left the question on the right of petition just where it now stood. The effect of the resolution would be only to postpone the further agitation of the subject during the present called session. It provided, substantially, that all the rules of order adopted at a previous Congress, which were not superseded by the action of the present House, should continue during the extra session; thus deferring all further debate on the matter until the regular session in December next. It would have the beneficial effect of allaying excitement, arresting discussion, and enabling the House to proceed to the performance of those high and important duties prescribed to it by the expression of public opinion.—Some days ago, the House had adopted a proposition reported by the Committee on the Rules, which Mr. S. would ask leave to read. [He then quoted the report.] Thus it would be perceived, that all abolition memorials, and all petitions relating to any other subjects than those which pertained to the special objects of this extra session, were to be postponed to the regular session in the fall. Might he not now appeal to the patriotism of that House, and ask gentlemen on both sides to rally as brethren under this rule? He asked them if it was not expedient, and their solemn duty, to postpone these questions to other matters of paramount importance? They had been convoked for the consideration of the miserable condition of the country, growing out of the state of the currency, embarrassed as it was by the action of the last Administration.

Here Mr. FLOYD of New-York called Mr. S. to order.

Mr. S. would not admit that he was out of order; but he would not embarrass the House: he had not come here to enter into disquisitions upon the primary principles of Government: he had come to do business: he would therefore forbear all further remark, and close by moving the previous question.

Mr. NISBET, of Georgia, asked Mr. Stuart to withdraw that motion: which he did, on condition that Mr. N. would renew it.

Mr. Nisbet then referred to the peculiar position in which he stood as rendering it peculiarly desirable, and indeed indispensable, that he should say something in explanation of the course he should pursue. He would be as brief as possible. Mr. N. said he was one of those who had come into this House (as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had most beautifully expressed it) "to deal not in earthlike words, but in heavenlike things:" but he had thus far been prevented by a course of perpetual wrangling and debate, which were wholly out of order. He rebuked no gentleman, that was not his aim; but he must be permitted to say that, as a matter of taste, these eight-hour discussions were, on all principles of rhetoric, wholly inadmissible. He had listened with strong, and burning indignation to the language which had been indulged in by he hoary-headed gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. ADAMS. Is the previous question to be applied after remarks like these?

[Several voices. "Certainly it is."]

Mr. NISBET resumed. I could, said he, deal in terms of strong commendation in regard to the character of that gentleman's head. Would that I could say as much in relation to his heart!

Mr. ADAMS. Is this in order, for the gentleman to talk about my head and heart [Laughter.]

The CHAIR called Mr. Nisbet to order.

Mr. N. proceeded to say that the outpourings of that honorable and venerable gentleman compelled him to think of the inquiry of the Mantuan Bard—

"Tantæ ne in animis cœlestibus iræ?"

Possibly he might be doing that gentleman injustice, but as a Southern man he could not but repudiate and reprobate the course he had pursued in these discussions.—As he looked at the gentleman while throwing forth such sentiments and language, he was forcibly reminded of Vesuvius, which, while its summit was clothed in white, vomited a fiery stream, which spread desolation and ruin wherever it came.

The CHAIR called Mr. Nisbet again to order.

Mr. N. observed that, after the course of the debate which had been going on here for days past, he thought it a little extraordinary that he could not be allowed even to deal gently with the conduct of the gentleman. Mr. N. said he would not, even if he could, think of venturing within the reach of the arm of that venerable giant, because he might certainly calculate on annihilation as the consequence. He then went on to say that he was prepared to vote for the resolution which had been now sent to the table. The interests of the country, the expression of the public will so distinctly given, nay, the voice which seemed to proceed from the lifeless image of that glorious patriot, (pointing to the statue of Washington,) which was continually looking down on their deliberations, all united in calling them to *action*. True it was that they of the South had expected better things from Northern Whigs than an attempt to exclude the 21st rule of order, which guarantied the rights of Southern men; but they had since made amends, (with the exception of the gentleman from Massachusetts.) If they had not gone with the South, they had met the South on middle ground. The gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Everett,) with a magnanimity which did him honor, and made what had heretofore been considered a Southern motion—[that the question of reception should be laid upon the table]—a motion which proposed the very highest course of action which could, under existing circumstances, be taken in reference to these petitions. He would remind gentlemen that this course was that adopted by the Senate, and had been the rule observed also by this House previously to the adoption of the much disputed 21st rule of order; it was the highest course they could now take. Here were the Democrats ready to interpose at every step and clog the action of the House. Nor did he condemn them for this; they were in the opposition, and opposition might be said to be their parliamentary vocation. There was a branch of the Whig party disposed to pass any measure short of the 21st rule. What were they to do? Remain here forever in this state of inaction? in this region of confused and useless uproar, worse than Milton's "Limbo of Vanity?" Was the Congress of the United States forever to remain suspended between organization and disorder? No. He, for one, was actuated by higher considerations. He claimed as stern a zeal for Southern rights as any gentlemen on that floor, come he from what quarter he might; yet he was constrained to take the ground now offered to him from high obligations of public duty. Could those who had sent gentlemen there but witness for themselves the scene that was presented in that Hall from day to day, and now from week to week, they would shrink away in confusion, shame, and despondency. In saying this, Mr. N. had no purpose to shelter others exclusively of himself. Oh! if these sounds of wrangling and discord could penetrate the cold and silent recess where the remains of our late President reposed in their last slumber, would not his mouldering bones shake and rattle in their hearse, or burst their cerements and come forth to reproach his countrymen? At an hour like this, with the public anxiety on the stretch, with public expectation on tip-toe, looking to see what great measures would be adopted for the relief of the country; with an Opposition compact and strong, exulting at what they witnessed in the camp of their opponents, did not the House exhibit to the world a spectacle alarming to the party and disgraceful to our national character? Division among ourselves, mutual revilings, disregard of the popular will—what a picture was this for the enemies of free government! He should go for the resolution of the gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Stuart.) He could say many things as to the parliamentary rules of order. He could enter on the general subject of the claims of the abolitionists; but he should forbear; he had forborne—forborne in agony of spirit: he had put reins upon his own indignant feelings until he had become almost ungovernable by himself; but he would take the nobler course; he would consent to make a comparatively small sacrifice, and take what it was practicable to obtain, in place of that full measure of justice which the South claimed in this matter as its due. He would now, according to promise, move the previous question.

Mr. RHETT rose to debate the call for the previous question. He hoped it would not prevail: and he opposed it for two reasons. After debating this question of receiving petitions for sixteen or seventeen days, it became the House to settle it one way or the other, and that not for a few days or months even, but for an entire Congress: whereas, if they adopted the compromise now proposed, instead of putting the question at rest for two years to come, they merely arranged it for the present extra session. But there was another and a more important consideration which had governed him. It had been intimated by the gentleman from Georgia who had just taken his seat, that to embarrass the action of Congress was the proper natural province of a minority in opposition. No such purpose governed Mr. R. or ever should, where a question was at stake involving Southern interests and honor. He had endeavored to put this matter of abolition petitions on stronger and higher ground; a ground which was practicable, and which would, he thought, unite the views of a majority of the House. A proposition had been prepared by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BROWN,) and that gentleman would confer a favor on Mr. R. if he would now read it to the House for information. He referred to this measure not from any wish to embarrass the action of those politically opposed to him. He desired the question should first be taken on the proposition of his friend from Pennsylvania, and then, if that should be rejected, he was ready to go for the resolution now offered by the gentleman from Virginia. The former settled the question for two years: it was Mr. R.'s duty to give that his preference; and his vote on the proposition now offered must be governed by the fate of that resolution. He hoped the gentleman would allow it now to be read.

Loud cries of "No! No!"—"Object."

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, said he was opposed to taking the main question at this time. He believed, with the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett,) that, for the sake of peace and quietness and the prosecution of the public business, it would be best to make a more permanent settlement of the question. He admitted that he did not feel the same deep interest in the question as was manifested by the gentlemen from Virginia and from Georgia; he might not, perhaps, believe that its settlement would be as beneficial to his constituents as they might think it would to theirs: he could not, therefore, be expected to allow it that paramount importance which to them seemed obvious and indisputable. Yet he appealed to Southern gentlemen to say whether, after a question which they considered above all others in importance should have been settled by a vote of compromise, they would be willing to throw it afloat again at the regular meeting of Congress, to be held in a few months? Was not this to risk for themselves their rights as a whole? He was entirely willing those rights should be guarantied by the rules of the House. He was persuaded, if they were allowed full and free discussion, they could find some spot of common ground where the advocates of the North and the defenders of the South, and the People of this District of Columbia, as well as the champions of the right of petition, could all find their rights secured. While he said this, he was desirous to show gentlemen from the South that he claimed no right to interfere with slavery in the Southern States—not even by petition. He held that petitions for redress of grievances should have reference to the grievances of the petitioners alone. As well might those of his constituents who were united in their wishes and efforts to repeal the union of Ireland with Great Britain——

[Here many voices called Mr. B. to order.]

Mr. B. said his proposition would show Southern gentlemen that they now had an opportunity, if they thought the agitation of these questions so dangerous, to make the trial whether they could not secure their rights and effect the organization of the House at the same time.

After some objections,

Mr. BROWN then read it as follows:

"Resolved, That the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House during the present Congress, and that, instead of the 21st rule, the following be adopted, to wit:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in any State, or the slave-trade between the States, shall be received by this House; nor shall any petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia or any of the Territories of the United States be received, unless they shall be from and signed exclusively by people resident in the District or Territory where slavery or the slave trade is asked to be abolished; and as to all such petitions, memorials, resolutions, or other papers thus signed, the question of reception shall be considered as raised without motion, and such question of reception shall be considered laid on the table without debate."

Would not this allow the House to proceed to business? The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Nisbet) had charged upon the democratic members of the House an insidious design to disorganize the House and impede its action. Mr. B. averred that he had voted accordiig to the best dictates of his judgment. He did not believe the 21st rule to be a good rule, and he should vote against it; but he thought he should vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. He had offered his own without consultation with any democratic member of the House, and he had heard but one sentiment expressed when they had been informally assembled, and that was, that no factious movement ought to be made for the purpose of thwarting the majority. (They had seen quite enough of that from the other side, when a minority themselves.) They had made no motion, and but one speech, and yet they were charged with throwing firebrands into that House to kindle a flame of discord, and stop the progress of public business. On the contrary, they were desirous of promoting harmony of action.

After various interruptions on points of order,

Mr. BROWN was permitted to proceed, and observed that he had been taught something. He had some feeling of favor to the South; he had once lived in old Virginia for six years, as the gentleman (Mr. Botts) well knew; and he had been taught to believe that, if there was any chivalry in the country, it was in the South; yet here one gentleman from Georgia got up and charged the whole body of democratic members with a design of preventing the organization of the House of Representatives; and another gentleman—from Virginia, too—got up and insisted that to reply to the charge was not in order! Mr. B. said that injurious consequences almost always sprang out of calls for the previous question. A member moved the previous question; another member of the same political sentiments asked him to withdraw it; he consented, provided that member would renew it; that member renewed the motion, and then withdrew it at the request of another of his political friends. This was the course pursued; and such a course might better be stigmatized as throwing firebrands into the House than any thing Mr. B. or his friends had done. This was the firebrand they were called to put out: he hoped they would do it; and not for a few weeks, but for the Congress entire; so that when they should meet here in December, they might not meet, the North against the South. Mr. B. very honestly confessed that he hoped gentlemen would never consummate the business for which the majority had come together; they certainly never should do so by his vote: but after they should have established a bank, and distributed the public lands, and regulated the currency—[Loud cries of order.] Mr. B. said this question ought not to be left open till December; he wanted at once to close the breach. He trusted their rights and liberties would demand some of their care, and not this eternal question of abolition, on which political demagogues at one end of the Union and at the opposite end of the Union had ridden into power. He hoped the question would not again be stirred till the Constitution was either altered or blown into atoms.

Mr. ALFORD of Georgia said, if he rightly understood the resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Stuart) the rules of order were not left by it in a safe condition, as they had been by the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland on his right, (Mr. Wm. C. Johnson.) He wished to know whether it was the understanding of the Chair and of the House that by this resolution, the 21st rule of order was excluded?

Mr. STUART replied that the gentleman from Georgia must judge for himself whether that rule would be excluded or not, because he must judge for himself what had been adopted by the House at the present session. Mr. S.'s resolution proposed that all the rules adopted at the last Congress should remain in force, save so much of them as was superseded by the action of the House at the present session. He would read the resolution, that the gentleman might judge of its import. For himself, he considered the 21st rule as having been thus superseded.

Mr. ALFORD resumed. Then I consider it my most solemn duty to oppose the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. It is my sworn duty. I have once pledged myself to my constituents, under oath, and I could not forego this course, though the dome of this Capitol should tumble on my head. I can accept of no compromise.—I shall be satisfied with nothing short of an act of the House absolutely rejecting the resolution. I hope the House will not organize itself until this matter is settled. I trust that every man whose heart is true to the South, and who has supported the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland, never will yield one inch until the 21st rule shall have been re-established. I hold it to be of all questions the most vitally important. What was the condition of things when I came here? That 21st rule had been established by a vote of the House—the question of abolition had died. I frankly confess that all I hope for is suspended on the expectation that the South will stand firm and consent to no compromise; that those who supported the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland will stick to their integrity and not assent to any of this patch-work. We stand here isolated and alone on the sure and stable rock of State rights. I hope we shall not throw ourselves into the arms of either party, and that I shall never see the glory and honor or the constitutional rights of my country converted into a foot-ball for mere party play. But they have been made such. Whenever the South has given way, Southern rights have been sacrificed. Here are gentlemen on both sides declaring their assent that abolition petitions shall be received. Now, I say that if you exclude the 21st rule, it is nothing to us that you grant us a short respite during the extra session of this most extraordinary Congress. What! shall we submit to accept of a resolution which tells us that abolition memorials may be received in future after a short respite of a few weeks? Is that the compromise proposed to us? And shall we be satisfied because we are told we may rest quiet for a moment? What is the language it addresses to the South? "Judgment is gone against the Constitution, and judgment of death is gone against you, but be perfectly quiet, you shall not be executed till next session; we are going to give away the public lands, establish a national bank, and to extend the tariff, and if you work well in the fills, you may live to-day, but to-morrow you die. Let this 21st rule be rescinded; let the blood of the Constitution flow round your feet; let it perish, and all Southern rights with it, still you shall have peace for a moment; and can you reject this as a compromise?" Do gentlemen suppose we are going to submit to this? No, this is no time for the South to submit. Now is the day and now is the hour—it is with the South the darkest hour of all, and if there is one single man that has the soul of his fathers in him, he will stand firm to the death. I am against the previous question because this resolution is against the South. I did hope, after all that has been said and done here, that no southern man would shrink from his duty. After the open declaration that the 21st rule should be rescinded, can any man with Southern blood in his veins prove so recreant as to vote for this previous question? I oppose the previous question because I wish that a substitute may be offered for the resolution, declaring that abolition petitions shall be rejected as long as Congress shall have power to resist their reception. I desire that the Constitution shall not be violated for the accommodation of abolitionists or any other persons. I know that the Southern representation here could hold the balance of power in this House, if they would but be true to themselves and the Constitution. And I hope they will not vote for the previous question till all such petitions are excluded forever. I care nothing for your respite when I still see the gallows over my head. Let every slaveholder and every Southern man and every Northern man who is friendly to the South, stand firm in this dark hour. Let me tell gentlemen that all this agitation has been got up the repeal of this 21st rule, and it is already thrilling from this centre.

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Mr. ARNOLD said that he could not stand by and hear this—it was an abolition speech.

[Calls to order.]

Mr MALLORY. I call the gentleman from Tennessee to order.

The CHAIR decided Mr. Alford not to be in order.

Mr. ALFORD. I was giving reasons against the previous question until a substitute can be offered guarding the rights of the persecuted South. If I had been discussing slavery in the abstract, it would have been out of order; but I must contend, that so long as the Constitution is violated by the rejection of the rule which protects our rights, it is our duty to be firm until a rule shall be established rejecting abolition petitions altogether. Ought not every Southern man to stand like the Rock of Ages, and suffer himself to be cut to be pieces before he yields up the point? Nothing but the 21st rule, or something like it, will ever do for me and my constituents. The course of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. W. C. Johnson) has immortalized him as the champion of Southern rights. He has spread our flag to the breeze, and we cannot haul down our colors. Am I to die, is my country to perish, by the exercise of a power altogether unconstitutional? If so, let me die now, here, this moment. If there is death in the sentence, let there be no postponement. If abolitionists in disguise, calling themselves Whigs and Democrats, are to enslave me and my children forever, what matter is it whether they do it now or on the first of December next? I say we hold the balance of power. The Whigs in this House will not consent to what is proposed by the Democrats, and the Democrats will not consent to what is proposed by the Whigs. Let us, then, resist both till justice shall be done to the South. But if the previous question is to be forced upon us, let it come now. It may as well be now as at any other time. If it fails, then I wish the gentleman from Maryland would introduce his resolution.

After prolonged discussion by PICKENS, EVERETT, NISBET, and HABERSHAM,

Mr. GENTRY avowed his determination to vote in favor of the Resolution presented by Stuart, of Virginia.

He believed that the South had lost much from having taken wrong ground. It must be manifest to every body that it would be impossible much longer to keep those abolition petitions out of the House. The accession of strength on the side of the North, under the new census, would render the hope of this futile, and he held it better that they should do voluntarily and in time what they would eventually have to do, whether willing or not. But what then? Was the Southern cause to be considered as lost if a nasty, filthy, contemptible abolition petition should find its way into the House? If so, then the destinies of the South were not worth fighting for. It had most truly been said that the battle for Southern rights must be fought in the North. He wished to tear down the veil behind which ambitious politicians could now play the patriot. Then it would be clearly seen whether gentlemen would league themselves with the abolitionists, or would stand up with the South for the doctrines of the Constitution.

[Calls to order, and the Chair decided he was out of order.]

After various remarks by GAMBLE and PROFFIT,

H. Williams expressed his sincere hope that a postponement of this question would take place until the next meeting of Congress, in December next, and that the House would immediately proceed to the dispatch of those vital and important questions which Congress had met specially to consider.

Mr. GILMER said he could assure the House that he felt the most earnest solicitude for the settlement of this question on this day. It would be a useless and unnecessary to go into detail, for the purpose of showing why it had not been disposed of before this time. This question had led to crimination and recrimination, and fruitless debate, which could do no good, here or elsewhere. But it could not have escaped the attention of the House, as it certainly would not escape that of the country, that, on more occasions than one, it had been in the power of Southern men to have settled this question, not for this extra session only, but for the present Congress.

A prolonged discussion by GILMER, STUART, WISE, MARSHALL and KENNEDY.]

Mr. Cushing, in reply to a charge from Mr. Kennedy, admitted that the Whig party were responsible. It is *our* fault, said he, if this house be not organized—we have a majority of forty—and we are responsible to our country, to the Constitution, and to our God for the discharge of our duty here. It is our duty to proceed to the organization of the House, to the transaction of the business for which the country sent us here. And I appeal to the Whig party on this floor that they do their duty—if we do not, we shall become, as we are now becoming, the laughing-stock, the scorn, the contempt of the People of these United States. We shall become so—we are becoming so. And the time will come, if this House perseveres Congress after Congress, (remembering that at the beginning of the last Congress we exhibited the ignominious spectacle of being thirty days in our organization, and that now again more than a fortnight has been consumed in the same preliminary process:) I say that if this spectacle is to be repeated Congress after Congress, and we are to hold ourselves up to the eyes of the American People and of the Universe, as Representatives of the People it is true, but as Representatives incompeteat to perform the duties of the Government, the time will come, the time must come, when another Cromwell will be justified by the people in purging the Halls. The time must and will come when another Napoleon will say, as Napoleon did say to Le Fevre in the time of the French Directory, "Join with me in saving our country," and when the reply will be, as that of Le Fevre was, "Yes, let us throw these advocates into the river:" for it is words, words, words, and nothing but words in this House. Once more I entreat gentlemen to act, and I will set the example by taking my seat.

Mr. STANLEY denied that the Whigs were responsible for the delay after the House was organized; after the rules were adopted, a question for reconsideration was made; and from whence came the motion? Not from a Whig, but from a member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingersoll.)

Mr. Winthrop made similar remarks in vindication of his party—soon after which, the debate terminated.

Mr. COLES asked the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, which were ordered, and being taken, were Yeas 113, nays 101.

So the main question was ordered to be now taken.

Mr. WELLER asked the yeas and nays on the main question, which were ordered, and being taken, were as follow: Yeas 119—Nays 103.

So the House resolved that all the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, not superseded by any rule or resolution adopted at the present session and now in force, be, and the same are hereby adopted for the regulation of the House at the present session; and that the Select Committee upon the Rules hertofore raised, proceed to revise and amend the rules hereby adopted, and that they have leave to report at all times.

So after 17 days of wrangling, the South has her way, and THE GAG IS RENEWED.

SATURDAY, June 19, 1841.

When the petitions were called for, from the several States and Territories,

Mr. ADAMS stated that he had a large number of petitions (falling under the rule adopted by the House for the present session) of which he proposed to send a list to the clerk's table, containing a statement of them, which the clerk should retain until the commencement of the next session of Congress, in order that it might be known at that time that he had presented such petitions. He would not insist upon having them put on the journal, provided no other members had their petitions placed upon it. He made this proposition to save the time which would be consumed in presenting them separately.

Objections having been made to the reception of the petitions, a question arose as to the proper action under the rule.

And after some discussion on that point, in which Messrs. Dawson, W. C. Johnson, Slade, and Adams, participated.

The SPEAKER decided, that if a rigid construction of the rule was insisted on, (the rule limiting the business of the Special Session,) no petition which came within its provisions could be received, and that all petitions already received and laid on the table under that rule must be returned to the members who presented them.

Mr. ADAMS said he should insist that the observance of the rule be universal.

[And so, after all, anti-slavery petitions, as a matter of fact, receive only the same treatment, at this session, which is awarded to petitions on every subject not referred to in the President's Message. There is some slight consolation even in this.]

Mr. R. D. DAVIS offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie over one day under the rule.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, (if in his opinion the same can be done consistently with the public interests) such authentic information as may be in his possession in relation to the seizure of American vessels by British armed cruizers, under the pretence that such vessels were engaged or intended to engage in the slave-trade, together with any steps which may have been taken by our government or its ministers upon the subject.

When Mr. Barnard presented a resolution to refer the several parts of the President's Message to the appropriate committees,

Mr. ADAMS wished Mr. Barnard to modify the resolution by inserting, "that so much of the said message as relates to the African slave-trade be referred to a select committee of nine members."

Mr. Barnard declined doing so, and the previous

approve of a National Bank, because he is an abolitionist? Will they who look upon a great fiscal agent as the salvation of the republic, all vote for an anti-monopoly man, because he is likewise anti-slavery? The history of the past gives small assurance of this.

As the third party increases, division and weakness will come in from this source; and numbers, insignificant when combined, will become contemptibly so by separation into opposite ranks. And it must not be forgotten, that in order to try this precarious experiment, men throw away the certain power of influencing both the great parties, and of ultimately holding the balance between them. When that time comes, both whigs and democrats may have a chance to vote conscientiously as abolitionists, without violating their convictions on other subjects deemed of vital importance.

It may be said, "Then we differ only on a question of expediency, and the choice of time?" No; the difficulty lies far deeper than this. No reformer can make use of political machinery, as a means to effect his ends, without moral injury to himself, and serious detriment to the cause he advocates. He cannot do it safely, because he must leave a high standard for a low one. He cannot do it effectually, because it reverses the order of the universe, by which it is ordained that matter shall take its form from the spirit—the outward from the inward. However pure his intentions, however brave his resolution, he will find himself involved in a game, the moves of which must be governed, in some measure, by those of unprincipled opponents, and subject to the same laws as theirs. If he adopt this mode of action, he will find no choice left for him. He *must* come down from his high mission of faith and hope, to struggle with present necessities, compete with cunning, and calculate the contingencies of chance.—L. M. C.

ADDRESS of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to Abolitionists.

DEAR FRIENDS,—The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society feel concerned to lay before their brethren the real position which they now occupy, and their plan of operations for the succeeding year.

The debt of the Society has been reduced $472 since the Annual Meeting—its present amount is $1,515. We hold, that you, brethren, are the debtors. You are pledged, not only to discharge this obligation, but to provide the means necessary to sustain the continued operations of the Society. The requisitions for this purpose are now reduced to the lowest possible scale, that comports with efficiency, and true economy. The stated liabilities of the Society, are, for office and printing office rent, $350; office expenses, $600; salaries, total, $2400; estimated cost of printing the Standard, (making no allowance for the receipt of subscriptions,) $3120;—total, $6,670. We are unable to perceive how the necessary operations of the Society can be sustained with any efficiency, on a more reduced plan. It is obvious that they might be profitably enlarged; but the Committee are resolved to confine themselves strictly to this limited scale, until the means are afforded for more extended operations. In the mean time, while they devote themselves cheerfully to the trust which you have confided to them, they desire your prompt co-operation in making it useful to the cause of freedom. It is indispensable that they be placed above the embarrassments which have weighed upon them for the last twelve months.—On no other conditions can your expectations be realized, or our labors be rewarded with a just return. We appeal to you, earnestly, on behalf of the bleeding slave, to furnish without delay, the means of sustaining the American Anti-Slavery Society, in a state of healthy life and activity—to free it from the damps of embarrassment—to enable it to pay its just debts, and to stand before the country, commanding respect for the principles which it represents, and public confidence, by the integrity of its obligations. To you, its constituents, we look for that aid without which, we are powerless. We warn you, thus promptly, that we cannot, as your Executive Committee, continue to assume obligations, unless we be furnished with *means for their discharge*. We are resolved to transact our business on the cash system only, believing this to be the only true system, by which we shall avoid the embarrassments that have hitherto shackled the operations of anti-slavery societies throughout the country. *We shall receive your failure to sustain us on this plan, as an indication that our position is not needed to the cause, and that it ought to be abandoned!* Let every man, woman, and child, who has a heart for the sufferings of our common humanity, enter with promptitude and energy on this good work. Let each do, what each can, and the cause of human freedom will progress with accelerated speed. Remember, brethren, that you are the debtors of the laboring printer—that it is your duty, which you are pledged to discharge, to pay him for his work as soon as it is done. We point you, once more, to our debt—we remind you that we have current expenses, amounting to one hundred and fifty dollars per week.—Will you enable us to be just, or will you allow us to fail? We await your answer.

You will be made acquainted, through the Standard, of our receipts and expenditures. The Committee have adopted the plan of acknowledging, immediately, all money received, whether the amount be great or small.

We call your attention to the *One Dollar* subscription list. This measure alone, if carried out, as it may be, by the friends of the slave, will meet all the wants of our Treasury, without imposing oppressive burdens on any. Let it not fail, through negligence, we entreat you.

We call on subscribers to the Standard to forward their subscription for the 2d volume, without delay. Agents, be active in procuring new subscribers, and remit to our Treasury. If we fail, we fail through the negligence and delay of our friends, and not through their want of ability.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee,

JAMES S. GIBBONS, *Chairman.*

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, *Sec'y.*

THE GAG.

Three weeks of wrangling and confusion in the halls of Congress, and the Gag finally replaced on the Free States, is a lesson full of instruction. Would that the people might take it to heart! This comes of having introduced into our government an element so fatally discordant with its free institutions. There is no help for it—they must clash unto the end. Slavery must die, or Freedom of Speech and of the Press must yield to its tiger strength.

Abolitionists will be charged with having produced all this confusion and delay of business; but whether the charge be meant in praise or blame, they do not deserve it. Mr. Adams, it is true, moved the rescinding of the 21st Rule; but when the adoption of the old rules was before the House, he could scarcely do less than that, as a Northern freeman, even without any sympathy for the slave. Mr. Slade did his utmost to terminate the dissension. He expressed his earnest hope that no abolition petitions would be offered; and gave an opinion that if they were, they ought to be set aside to make room for the business which had called them together.

The gag was doubtless rescinded merely to avoid discussion, and quietly proceed to business. But a Democratic member, perhaps not unwilling to render the extra session useless and unpopular, moved a re-consideration. The fears of the South, always so easily excited, were roused, lest having once removed the odious gag, they might not be able to restore it next winter. Like all people who advocete a false system, they stood between two fires. They would gladly take from the abolitionists the advantage of having their cause identified with Freedom of Petition; but if this were taken away, petitions would come pouring in—and if thrown under the table, might finally rise so high as to lift the table to the ceiling. Here was a fine chance for mischief. Some members, careless how they used principles, provided party purposes were answered, first voted for the rescinding, and then were noisy for re-consideration. Thus is anti-slavery agitation kept up by those who most deprecate it. Odder turns than this we shall see in the course of the game. Politicians are destined to do a vast deal more of work for us, yet; and dirty work, too, which we would not like to do for ourselves. They will again and again remind us of the legend of good St. Dominick, who, when the Devil came to stop his writing, compelled him, by a super-natural charm, to hold the candle for him, till it burned his fingers.

WHITNEY'S MONUMENT.

We find the following in the Raleigh (N. C.) Register:

The American People, instead of setting up splendid cenotaphs for kings and heroes, erect monuments to the benefactors of mankind, containing no other inscription than the name of the deceased, and the improvement or discovery for which he was celebrated. At Charleston, S. C., there is a monument, made after the model of that of Scipio at Rome, with the following inscription:

"ELI WHITNEY,
INVENTOR OF THE COTTON GIN."

Reading this immediately brought to mind—

"Seven famous cities strive for Homer dead,
Thro' which the living Homer begged his bread."

The story of Eli Whitney is highly illustrative of the character and manners of Southern slaveholders; and is therefore suitable, as is also the occasion, for a sketch in an anti-slavery journal.

Whitney was a native of Connecticut. After receiving his education, I believe at Yale College, he went South and became instructer in the family of the widow of Gen. Green, in the State of Georgia. In this situation, which Southern gentlemen regard as exceedingly humble, he commanded respect by superior personal merit. Some planters, visiters of Mrs. Green, happened to converse in his presence upon the extreme difficulty and laboriousness of separating the cotton seed from the staple by the process then in use; and upon the vast extension and profit, which would accrue to the cotton culture of the South, if this difficulty could be removed.—Whitney was thus led to turn his attention to the subject. With much study and persevering labor, he produced the machine now so well known as the Cotton Gin. He submitted it for examination and trial to a few gentlemen, who pronounced it successful, and the great desideratum supplied. The community were deeply interested and excited by the announcement of this result; and before the inventor could obtain his patent, a mob broke open the building where the machine was deposited, and carried it off. Several machines were immediately constructed upon this model, and put in operation.

We know not who composed this mob, but it is to be presumed that it was not the slaves. They would scarcely be inclined,—and if inclined, would not be allowed,—to form such an assemblage. It was, probably, the proprietors of cotton plantations, with overseers, patrollers, and other low whites, accustomed to violence, dependent upon the patronage of the planters, and ready at all times to do their behests. The machines thus obtained by robbery, though not of perfect construction, were soon in extensive use, greatly to the profit, if not to the honor of the planters.

Subsequently, Whitney took out a patent; but the term of his privilege, viz. fourteen years, was productive only of losses in endeavoring to bring to justice the violators of it. Near the close of that period, he was encouraged to apply to Congress to renew his patent for another like term. He did so. The Northern members were generally favorable to the measure: but the Southern arrayed themselves vehemently and almost unanimously against it. It is difficult to account for this fact, except from the sordid motive of obtaining machines a little cheaper than they would if obliged to pay, in addition to the cost of construction, some remuneration to the patentee for his right to his own invention. The case is closely analagous to that of depriving men of their right to their own hands. It was not so grievous, certainly; because Whitney, though deprived of his machine, had hands and *mind* left to invent and construct new ones, or to pursue and obtain knowledge, property, and happiness, by any new route he chose to adopt.

The Southern members could not, I think, have been restrained by any delicate democratic scruples about granting exclusive privileges, or imposing public burdens; because where the case has been reversed, and they were to be benefitted, they have shown no particular tenderness of the interests of the people at large. For example, they caused to be prepared and printed, at the national cost, a very expensive Manual for the exclusive use of the cane sugar makers. Perhaps in this singular proceeding many were moved by gratitude to the Louisiana planters, for their "using up" several thousand slaves every year by over-work; and thus creating a constant and profitable vent for the human merchandize of the slavemasters and breeders of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. Be this as it may, Whitney was denied his most just demand by Southern votes and Southern influence. To remunerate him, in some measure, from the public money, for labors and losses, which ought evidently to have been compensated from the private purses of those who had received, or rather seized, so great a boon, the Executive of the United States, (then, as usual, completely Southern,) gave him a contract, from which he is said to have realized a handsome profit. But from his great invention, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have yielded him an immense fortune, he never realized a single *sous*. Further, one of the Southern States granted him a large sum of money, as an acknowledgment of the distinguished service he had rendered to their industry; but before it was paid, they rescinded the vote. I am not informed which of the States can claim the honor of this transaction; but I think that history, if consulted, will indicate which was most capable of such an achievement.

And now the South builds monuments to Whitney,—and exalts him as a useful man, above unprofitable kings and nobles, the ordinary subjects of such honors in the Old World—a cheap charity, which will "cover a multitude of sins."—D. L. C.

COLORED SEAMEN.

We have been a good deal interested in the story of George Wilson, an intelligent colored seaman, of this city. He has frequently been out as cook and steward, on board American vessels, and four times has been imprisoned at Havana, without the imputation of a fault, as we believe: On board the brig Casper Hauser, in 1837; the ship St. Mary, 1838; the brig Merced, 1839; and the ship Tarquina, Capt. Joseph Ludlum, 1840. On the latter occasion, his wife was with him, as stewardess for the lady passengers; and she, too, uncharged with crime, was thrown into jail with the vilest of the vile, to hear all manner of blasphemy, and witness all manner of filth and pollution. We are aware that there is a law in Havana, requiring sea-captains to enter into bonds, to prevent seamen being left as vagabonds on the island: but why did not Capt. Ludlum protect his colored seamen? Why did he suffer all of them to be thrown into prison?

George Wilson says the Captain of the port told him it was done to satisfy the demands of our Southern States; but there must have been some misrepresentation or mistake about this. Whatever may be the reason, the fact is of constant occurrence, and demands inquiry. A petition on this subject, numerously signed by colored men, was sent to Congress, to the care of Mr. Cambreleng, who returned a courteous answer thereto; but it probably went to "the receptacle of things lost upon earth," as all similar memorials do. Southern gentlemen have since reproved Wilson for sending this petition; telling him that such things were calculated to make disturbance in Congress. So much for the rights of American citizens.

☞ We are much obliged to Friend Barney for the Unofficial Report of the Nantucket School Committee, on our first page. We wish every school committee in the Free States would bear such a testimony.

BE FAITHFUL UNTO THE END.

A German, whose sense of sound was exceedingly acute, was passing by a church, a day or two after he had landed in this country, and the sound of music attracted him to enter, though he had no knowledge of our language. The music proved to be a piece of nasal psalmody, sung in most discordant fashion; and the sensitive German would fain have covered his ears. As this was scarcely civil, and might appear like insanity, his next impulse was to rush into the open air, and leave the hated sounds behind him. "But this, too, I feared to do," said he, "lest offence might be given; so I resolved to endure the torture with the best fortitude I could assume; when lo! I distinguished, amid the din, the soft clear voice of a woman singing in perfect time. She made no effort to drown the voices of her companions, neither was she disturbed by their noisy discord; but patiently and sweetly, she sang in full, rich tones; one after another yielded to the gentle influence; and before the tune was finished, all were in perfect harmony."

I have often thought of this story as conveying an instructive lesson for reformers. The spirit that *can* thus sing patiently and sweetly in a world of discord, must indeed be of the strongest, as well as the gentlest kind. One scarce can hear his own soft voice amid the braying of a multitude; and ever and anon comes the temptation to sing louder than they, and drown the voices that cannot thus be *forced* into perfect time. But this were a pitiful experiment; the melodious tones, cracked into shrillness, would only increase the tumult.

Stronger, and more frequently, comes the temptation to stop singing, and let discord do its own wild work. But blessed are they that endure to the end—singing patiently and sweetly, till all join in with loving acquiesence, and universal harmony prevails, without forcing into submission the free discord of a single voice.

This is the hardest and the bravest task, which a true soul has to perform amid the clashing elements of time. But *once* has it been done perfectly, unto the end; and that voice, so clear in its meekness, is heard above all the din of a tumultuous world; one after another chimes in with its patient sweetness; and even now, through infinite discords, the listening soul can perceive that the great tune is slowly coming into harmony.

Art thou a friend of freedom? Let not thy voice cease from the choir. Strive not to make a louder noise than the discordant; nor be discouraged though they seek to drown thee with a *machinery* of sounds. If thou wilt sing patiently and sweetly unto the end, even the street organ and the penny trumpet will stop for love of listening to thy tones.

Trust in principles of truth—trust them with undoubting faith. They cannot fail; for they are a portion of God's existence. By them was the world created, by them shall it be restored. Sing of them patiently and sweetly, even unto the end; and through thee they shall perform a greater miracle than is recorded of Amphion's lyre, to whose harmonious tones scattered stones rose into the fair proportions of a city.

Great is the strength of an individual soul, true to its high trust—mighty is it, even to the redemption of the world!

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay, in his speech on the Pre-emption Bill, Jan. 1841, makes the following remarks:—

"When the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) the other day uttered, in such thrilling language, the sentiment that honor and probity bound the States to the faithful payment of their debts, and that they would do it, I felt my bosom swelling with patriotic pride—pride, on account of the just and manly sentiment itself; and pride on account of the beautiful and eloquent language in which that noble sentiment was clothed.—Dishonor American credit? *Dishonor the American name!* Dishonor the whole country! Why, sir, what is national character, national credit, national honor, national glory, but the aggregate of the character, the credit, the honor, the glory, of the parts of the nation? *Can the parts be dishonored, and the whole remain unsullied?* Or can the whole be blemished, and the parts stand pure and untainted? Can a younger sister be disgraced without bringing blushes and shame upon the whole family? Can our young sister Illinois (I mention her only for illustration, but with all feelings and sentiments of fraternal regard,) can she degrade her character as a State without bringing reproach and obloquy upon all of us? What has made England—our country's glorious parent—(although she has taught us the duty of eternal watchfulness, to repel aggression, and maintain our rights against even her)—what has made England the wonder of the world? What has raised her to such pre-eminence in wealth, power, empire, and greatness, at once the awe and admiration of nations? Undoubtedly, among the prominent causes, have been the preservation of her credit, the maintenance of her honor, and the scrupulous fidelity with which she has fulfilled her pecuniary engagements, foreign as well as domestic. An opposite example of a disregard of national faith and character presents itself in the pages of ancient history. Every schoolboy is familiar with the phrase "Punic faith," which at Rome became a by-word and a reproach against Carthage, in consequence of her notorious violations of her public engagements. The stigma has been transmitted down to the present time, and will remain forever unefaced.—Who would not lament that a similar stigma should be affixed to any member of our Confederacy? If there be any one so thoroughly imbued with party spirit, so destitute of honor and morality, so regardless of just feelings of national dignity and character, as to desire to see any of the States of this glorious Union dishonored, by violating their engagements to foreigners, and refusing to pay their just debts, I repel and repudiate him and his sentiments as unworthy of the American name, as sentiments dishonest in themselves and neither entertained nor approved by the People of the United States."

Is Mr. Clay aware that there now scattered through the length and breadth of the land, men and women who read public speeches with "anointed eyes," and see therein a meaning which would have passed unnoticed in years gone by? Did Mr. Clay himself think of nothing in particular, when he asked, "Can the *parts* be dishonored, and the *whole* remain unsullied?" Had he no recollection of Ohio disgraced by the violence of Kentucky kidnappers? Of Massachusetts blushing for Carolina laws? Of New-England sharing the disgrace of American institutions, which the vilost of her pro-slavery sons dare not introduce on her own soil?

When he talked of "*Punic faith*," did not his ears tingle? or did he forget Florida wars, and Indian treaties? Did not the ghost of Oceola stalk across the hall of Congress?

ISAAC T. HOPPER TO N. P. ROGERS.

NEW-YORK, 6th month 16th, 1841.

ESTEEMED FRIEND, N. P. ROGERS:

Permit me to offer my objections to the following sentence in the "Herald of Freedom" of the 4th instant, under the head of "Tales of Oppression," viz: "Isaac T. Hopper is too much of a working Christian to be a technical Friend; and too much of a Man to be a Quaker." Now I consider genuine Quakerism synonymous with genuine Christianity, and its platform wide enough to allow, (indeed it requires) its professors to be found engaged in every work of righteousness. Universal benevolence and kindness are its natural fruits. The light of Christ in the soul of man is its foundation principle; and this is offered alike to all. The discipline of the Society of Friends, I believe, emanated from it, and when administered in a right spirit, is eminently useful; but like every other blessing, it is liable to be perverted.—Selfish, haughty men may, indeed instances can be adduced, where they have, used it as an instrument to gratify a vindictive spirit, in the persecution of their brethren. But this is neither Quakerism nor Christianity, but rather an evidence of apostacy from both.

Notwithstanding the great defection of many, who make a high profession of religion, from that charity and godly sincerity, which once shone so conspicuously in the Society of Friends, I love it, and would rejoice in its prosperity; believing it is the will of our beneficent Creator, that it shall yet hold up the standard of righteousness to the nations, notwithstanding the cloud that now rests upon it, and obscures its brightness. And although things look dark and gloomy, yet I am persuaded there are more than "seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, and every mouth which hath not kissed him." "And I am still revived by a secret hope of better times, when our Zion shall again put on her beautiful garments; and in her, and with her, shall arise judges as at the first, and counsellors, and law-givers as in the beginning."

Many Friends seem to have slept over the testimony against slavery, which is coeval, almost, with the Society itself; but I think it must be evident to those acquainted with its present condition, throughout the country, that this testimony is again rising and spreading with renewed energy; and I have no doubt but ere long it will shine more conspicuously than it ever yet has done.

I am, respectfully,
Thy affectionate friend,
ISAAC T. HOPPER.

FOURTH OF JULY BOOK.

A book has been handed us for inspection, called "The Fourth of July Book, for Juvenile celebrations. By a Sunday School Man."

We hail with joy any agency that may contribute toward a rational mode of observing the national festival, with flowers, music, and eloquence, "without the annoyance of gunpowder and rum. This little book aims at such a result, and contains various pieces prepared for the occasion, suited to different tastes. The military spirit, which *will* show itself in gunpowder, (all outward arrangements to the contrary notwithstanding) is too conspicuous to suit our taste; for we hate War, as cordially as we do Slavery and Drunkenness. Among other varieties, what if the author had written a Hymn or an Ode for the *slave children* of this happy land? If he had tried it, the words would have gone to the music of a dirge. American conscience *will* hear the wailing note, though 'tis an unwritten one.

Anti-Slavery Items.

The Ohio Ladies Society for the Education of Free People of Color unanimously adopted at their late annual meeting a Petition to the Legislature, praying for a repeal of the law excepting the property of colored persons from taxation for school purposes; and instead thereof to make a provision which will leave the property of white and colored people to be taxed on the same principles, and will appropriate the amount of taxes on the property of colored people to the education of their children. The Report of this Society shows very hopeful results from their benevolent labors. They find the colored people universally more than willing to assist in the good work.

The exclusion of Elon Galusha, and other abolitionists, from the Board of the Triennial Convention at Baltimore has produced a natural reaction. The old free spirit of the Baptists is roused by this criminal servility to slavery; and earnest efforts are being made for a Special Session of the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, to discuss the matter. The Reflector says, "We uttered some warnings to the Triennial Convention that such a scheme might not comport with the well known 'Free Institutions' of the Baptists. But '*they dit it*,' and we repeat—the wound has been made, and can never be healed, until slavery shall be no more in the Baptists churches."

The Rev John B. Mahan, who was surrendered to the authorities of Kentucky by Gov. Vance of Ohio, for having enticed away two slaves, belonging to one Greathouse at Maysvile, has been released in consequence of an opinion held by the Kentucky authorities that no jurisdiction exists to try the alleged offence. The owner of the slaves, however, commenced a civil action to recover the value of the slaves, and has obtained a judgment against Mahan of $1,600.

THE SLAVE TRADE AT HAVANA.—The Boston Atlas publishes the following extract of a letter dated Havana, May 29th:

"A cargo of about 450 negroes entered the port of Cabanas last week; the vessel struck on a rock and sunk, and about 30 were drowned. The balance were landed. Some difficulty arose between the Captain of the Partido and the Collector, and the latter took possession of the negroes, sent an officio to the Intendente, who passed it to the Captan General, and he sent down a steamer and brought the whole of them to this place, and put them in the Baracons outside, and it is supposed they will be apprenticed out. This traffic will be broken up; probably no new expeditions will be fitted out."

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held on the 14th ult., at Exeter Hall. O'Connell was on the platform, accompanied by one of his daughters, and was loudly cheered. The report was unanimously adopted, as were resolutions deprecating the existence of slavery in the East Indies under British authority, and calling upon the members of the Society to use their exertion for its extinction from the face of the earth.

The Legislature of Connecticut have reported a Bill to abolish the remains of Slavery in Connecticut. A very few slaves survive under the old statute, and are of course aged; but the honor and moral influence of the State are both concerned in giving them freedom before they die. Numerous petitions were presented during the recent session, praying for the alteration of the Constitution of the State, so as to admit the colored people to the right of suffrage. These things are significant signs.

RESCUE OF A SLAVE.—On the 9th inst., says the Tribune, two Police Officers in Lancaster, Pa., Messrs. Lewars and Myers, proceeded in company with Mr. Grabill, to arrest a fugitive female slave owned in Maryland. They found her secreted in the house of a Quaker and arrested her without difficulty. Placing her in a carriage, they drove off, but had gone but a few miles when they were attacked by a gang of nearly a dozen negroes, who stopped the carrage and commenced throwing stones at the horses, and those having charge of the slave. Mr. Grabill and Mr. Lewars both fired upon the negroes and wounded two, one of whom it is said has since died; but the slave was rescued and carried off. All these gentlemen were considerably, though not seriously bruised.

THE ONE DOLLAR PLEDGE.

The following was passed unanimously at the late anniversary:

Resolved, That every friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society be earnestly recommended to pay into the Treasury of the Society, during the present year, a sum not less than ONE DOLLAR; that every auxiliary Society be advised to urge this recommendation upon the friends of the cause in its vicinity; and that the Executive Committee be requested to publish weekly in the Standard an account of the moneys that may be received into the treasury under this proposition.

In compliance with this resolution, we shall set apart a corner of the paper for the acknowledgment of these ONE DOLLAR RECEIPTS, distinct from the Treasurer's usual account. We trust our friends were in earnest, when they voted for this resolution, and that they will not forget the obligation it imposes upon them. Those who give larger sums will still do well to add this small donation to the list. It is very important that the Society should have some *certain* data to go upon, as a basis for pecuniary arrangements.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.

Amount previously acknowledged,		$15 00
No. 16.	Abby H. Gibbons, New-York,	1 00
17.	E. M. Burleigh, Plainfield,	1 00
18.	R. H. Ober, Medfield, Mass.	1 00
19.	John Curtis, Jr., Boston,	1 00

RECEIPTS

From June 5, to June 22.

For the Standard—Wm. Whipple, Lucy Gates, Willet Kirby, (by Isaac Post,) E. L. Littlefield, C. C. Jackson, Mary Sleeper, J. S. Hallowell, D. Neall, Jr., Thomas Earle, Lydia White, J. E. Merrihew, H. Wetherald, C. Clothier, G. D. Jones, S. Pugh, E. Stebbins, Isaac Storms, J. H. Murray, R. Purvis, Isaac Winslow, John Sellers, Phebe Smith, James Sellers, Jr., William Dorsey, Mary H. Lincoln, Increase S. Smith, B. Wilson, M. Sawin, each $2, B. F. Bissell $1, Gerrit Smith $4—$63.

Donations.—Friends at Great Falls, by Abby Kelly, $20; "Friends of the slave at Willimantic," $20; Friends at Hamilton, N. York, $3 31; E. H. Kelty, 25 cts.; D. Gregg, $10; Friends in Dover, Rochester, S. Berwick, Portsmouth, and Great Falls, by Abby Kelly, $40; James Mott, $5; Geo. Buchanan, $5—$103 56.

☞ Money should be sent, *post paid*, to Isaac T. Hopper, Treasurer, 143 Nassau street.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Items.

ENGLAND.

Political excitement and popular indignation against the Corn Laws grow more and more furious. Immense meetings in favor of Cheap Bread are everywhere held; and their tone is bold and resolute.

The discussion is still going on in the House of Commons, on Sir Robert Peele's motion, that the Ministry do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the nation to enable them to transact their business. Remarks in the London Spectator seem to make it more probable than otherwise that the Ministers will, however, keep their places for the present.

A great Chartist petition has been presented to the House of Commons, praying for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, the transported traitors, and also for a general pardon to all imprisoned political offenders, in England and Wales. The petition was of immense bulk, and required two persons to roll it into the House, and bore the signatures of 1,300,000. A motion was made to read the petition; but it was of necessity withdrawn, before they could proceed to business; for having, for the sake of amusement, been placed at the head of the roll, inside, the clerks found it would occupy them all night to get at it.

Jose Canela, the Carlist who recently attempted to get up a new insurrection, has been shot.

The Irish are wide awake. Meetings of from 10,000 to 100,000 are held almost daily for a Repeal of the Union.

Many petitions were presented praying the interference of Parliament to put a check upon the bribery, drunkenness and disgraceful conduct which prevailed at elections. Several cases of the most open and flagitious bribery were detailed.

HOSTILITIES ARE RENEWED WITH CHINA.—The Emperor has refused to ratify the *Treaty made by Commissioner Keshen with Plenipotentiary Elliot*. He further ordered Keshen to be sent in irons to Pekin to answer for his truckling to the 'outer barbarians.' He will grant them no terms save on their abiect submission, after having evacuated their conquest! He says "it is difficult for heaven and earth to bear any longer with the English.—They are like dogs and sheep in their disposition. Sleeping or eating, I find no quiet." On the announcement of this hostile disposition, the British immediately took possession of the Bogue forts, and the factory at Canton. The forts were attacked, and taken without the loss of a single man killed or wounded on either side. The casualties among the Chinese, though not ascertained, are believed to have been great. A thousand prisoners were taken, who were immediately liberated.

At the last dates the British troops in China had not actually taken possession of Canton, except the foreign factories, which are situated within the walls. "With the factories in the possession of our soldiery," says the Liverpool Mint, "the city is entirely at our mercy. In one hour our troops could reduce it to a heap of ashes." Reinforcements were about to be sent forward by the British-India government. The Bombay Gazette of 22d Aprils says,—

An American gentleman, lately from Canton, tells us that the city is doomed to the flames, if we spare it. He says there are 200,000 Chinese starving in the neighborhood for want of employment, who are as ready to sack the place as our sailors are.

On the 20th of March a suspension of hostilities was agreed to between Captain Elliot and the Commissioner Yang, by which the trade at Canton is to be re-opened pending the Imperial decision, so that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected.

The proceeds taken for the admission of visiters on board the British Queen, and also on board the President when last in port, amounting to £103, were to be given to the families of the President's crew.

The revenue from the Penny Postage is increasing at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

FRANCE.

The petition presented to the Chamber, signed by 5000 citizens, demanding an inquiry into the treasonable letters published by *La France*, and attributed to the pen of Louis Phillippe, has created an extraordinary sensation both at Court and in the country. The *Debats* calls upon the Chamber to come to a vote upon the subject, acquit the Monarch, and denounce the conspirators. The other papers insist that *La Contemporaine* (Madame St. Edme) now in England, shall be prosecuted for libel in a British Court.

SPAIN.

Espartero, sole regent, had been solemnly endowed by the Cortes with the title of "Highness," but had not been able to form a ministry.

There were reports of renewed Carlist intrigues in some of the provinces, but no serious result was apprehended from them.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese ambassador has been admitted to an audience of the Pope, to deliver his credentials—being a formal recognition of Donna Maria's Government. An arrangement had previously been made with Don Miguel, by which, in consideratiion of certain sums of money, he relinquished all claims to the crown of Portugal.

ITALY.

Joseph Bonaparte has hired a splendid palace at Genoa, which many apprehend will become the rendezvous of the Bonaparte party.

POLAND.

The Emperor Nicholas, on occasion of the marriage of his son, has conferred some favors to the inhabitants of Poland. All persons under sentence of death have their punishment commuted to imprisonment for life: the punishment of confinement to the house of correction, and ordinary imprisonments, fines and corporeal punishments are, with the exception of some cases, entirely remitted. All arrears of debt to the treasury, originating at the time of the Duchy of Warsaw and of the kingdom, till the end of 1831, and many other particularly specified claims which the treasury has for various taxes to the end of 1837, are excused.

THE EAST.

Insurrection spreading in the Christian provinces.—Samos half in rebelliion; Bulgarian insurgents maintaining themselves in the mountains; recruits pouring into Thessaly; forces in Albania; troubles broken out in Thrace; and Armenia said to be in a state of revolt.

SIERRA LEONE.

The ship Hector arrived at Kingston on the 26th ult. 30 days from Sierre Leone, Africa, with 267 colored emigrants, 179 of whom were liberated Africans, and 64 Maroons. The ship Elizabeth, with 182 emigrants, left Sierra Leone on the 11th of April for the Island of Trinidad. When the Hector left, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir John Jeremie, was dangerously ill. Accounts had reached that settlement from Dr. Madden, stating that since his arrival on the African coast he had suffered severely from sickness, in consequence of which he contemplated an immediate return to England. The Hector left at Sierra Leone the ship Superior, sent out from London to take what emigrants might offer, for Demerara.

General Items.

Great excitement prevails in New Orleans and vicinity in consequence of a supposed piracy committed near the Balize. The ship Charles, cleared a few days since for Havre, was there found by a tow-boat, without a mortal on board, and with fresh traces of blood on the deck and cabin. She carried twenty-three cabin passengers, some of them women; principally French shopkeepers, going to make their annual purchases in France. There was supposed to be more than $100,000 on board. The long-boat was missing; but the jolly boat was along-side, with a dog in it, and a box of sardines. This circumstance, and the fact that all the sailors' clothes were missing, give rise to a suspicion that there might have been a mutiny and piracy by the crew. The revenue cutter at the Balize, and several volunteer steam boats, have gone out to search the Gulf round the neighborhood.

The brig America spoke the schooner Ann, on the 13th, from New Orleans for Portsmouth, and found the captain of the Charles on board. He stated that the crew had left the ship because she had five feet of water in the hold. If this be correct, there may have been no piracy after all. There is no explanation of the pools of blood.

Death from Passion.—An inquest was lately held at Philadelphia, on a woman named Elizabeth Metzgen, who became angry with some of her children and finally fell into so violent hysterics that she expired in convulsions.

As Gilbert Sloane, of Bayou Boeuf, was putting a new cap on a pistol, for the purpose of pursuing a runaway negro, the pistol exploded, lodging the contents in the face of his wife. Her recovery was considered doubtful.

Charles Story, a colored boy of fifteen, was tried at New Brunswick, N. J. last week, and convicted of murdering Lion Truckston, another negro lad of eighteen, with whom he went out chopping last December. He has been sentenced to six years solitary confinement at hard labor.

Strawberries are abundant in the New-York market, at the rate of 15 cts. a quart.

Samuel D. Douse, a negro, in a quarrel with a white man, named Wm. Vinson, near Brooklyn N. Y. killed the latter by a terrible blow on the head. Douse is committed. Some stolen clams were the origin of the fight.

The wife of one St. Martin at N. Orleans had for some time been greatly alarmed by noises at the door of her house. Two men, Miel, a Frenchman, and McCoy, an American, were flat-boatmen, and rapped at St. Martin's door to get some fire; the wife was terrified and cried 'murder;' her husband, who had just gone out, returned, seized his gun and shot both the men. The question how far he is responsible for this act is now before the Court.

Suicide.—Mrs. Strader, wife of Dr. Strader of Cincinnati, committed suicide in that city on the 2d instant, by hanging herself. No cause for the act is stated. They had been married a little over two months.

At Philadelphia, on the night of Saturday, the 21st inst., Willis Gaylord Clark, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. His death is lamented, as a public loss, by his editorial brethren. He fell a victim to pulmonary consumption, at the early age of 32.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer and Courier that an old man residing in Bern township, Pa. was murdered in his own house on Tuesday night of last week. No person lived with him, and the object of the murderers was to obtain his money, about $500. Two Germans are suspected as the authors of the horrid deed.

Highway Robbery.—A Mr. Jackson Long, while on his way through Ray County, Mo., a short time since, was attacked by two footpads, who demanded his money; and on his refusal shot him through the neck, but the ball did not injure any of the large blood vessels. After a scuffle with the robbers, he escaped and ran to the nearest house. The alarm being given, a party of citizens of the place gave chase to the robbers, arrested, and lodged them in prison.

There is more sickness among the troops in Florida this season than there has been before for three years.

A wire suspension bridge is to be built over the Schuylkill, at the Fairmount Water Works, Philad.—Mr. Ellet, engineer, is the contractor.

A young girl named Elizabeth Scott, at Pottsville, Pa., recently put an end to her life by taking arsenic. The desertion of a lover was the cause of her despair.

The new double locks on the enlarged Erie canal are among the noblest specimens of useful workmanship. They cost about $80,000 each.

Texas Cotton.—The Colerado Gazette mentions that the crop of cotton expected to be raised this season on Caney Peach and Colerado, is estimated by well informed judges at 5000 bales, which is 3000 more than the crop now on the way to market.

The quantity of pig iron annually manufactured in Pennsylvania is estimated at 100,000, or one-third of all that is made in the United States. It may be increased so as to meet the demand of the whole Union, though as yet the annual value is estimated at only $3,000,000.

FROM FLORIDA.—The notorious Indian Concooche, alias Wild Cat, has been taken, with fifteen warriors and three negroes, in all nineteen; and after two days confinement, they were shipped to New Orleans, in the schr. Walter M., Capt. Thompson. He boasted of having committed the horrid murders near that city some time since. This news was received by the citizens with three cheers.

American Wine.—The largest wine producing State in the Union, is Ohio; amount 161,000 gallons; next Virginia—37,000; next Pennsylvania—19,000; and next New-York—14,000. Alabama produces 11,000; Maryland, 7,000—New-Jersey, 9,000—Connecticut, 5,000 gallons.

Remedy for a Lightning Shock.—As this is the season when all are more less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person struck dwwn by lightening, no matter if apparently dead, ought to be laid immediately extended on the damp ground; and if it does not rain upon him water should be thrown on freely, which in most cases will conduct off the electric fluid without serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystanders, would have preserved it.

Iowa City.—In no that we have heard of can the remark about a city's springing into existence as if by magic, be more justly applied than to the Capital of Iowa Territory. The site was selected the 1st of May, 1839. The first of July following it was surveyed and laid out. In September 1840, (fourteen months from its commencement,) it contained a population of 700, a spacious hotel, four brick buildings, ten dry goods stores, one drug store, one saddlery, two blacksmiths, one gunsmith, three or four coffee-houses, four lawyers, three physicians, a church, a primary school, &c. In May last (the city not twelve months old) there were upwards of one hundred houses, and the busy workmen engaged on half as many more.—*Rich. Com.*

Extensive and serious damage has been done by a storm of wind, hail, and rain, on the 12th, in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va. Houses were swept away, fences and crops prostrated, and meadows ruined for the season. In Fauquier county, during the same storm, several people were killed by lightning, and others severely injured.

On the 8th a violent and destructive storm visited Danville, Pensylvania.

Murder.—A mischievous boy, at N. Canaan, Conn., had been in the habit of teasing a neighbor, named Eli Hanford; and at last caught a severe whipping. The father

Poetry.

THE RAINBOW.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees
Played the sunshine and raindrops,the birds and the breeze;
The landscape, outstretching in loveliness, lay
On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May.

For the queen of the spring, as she passed down the vale,
Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the gale;
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies, like a banner in sunset unrolled,
O'er the west threw their splendor of azure and gold;
But one cloud, at a distance, rose dense, and increased,
Till its margin of black touched the zenith and east.

We gazed on the scenes, while around us they glowed,
When a vision of beauty appeared on the cloud;
'Twas not like the sun, as at mid-day we view,
Nor the moon, that rolls nightly through starlight and blue.

Like a spirit it came in the van of a storm!
And the eye and the heart hailed its beautiful form;
For it looked not severe, like an angel of wrath,
But a garment of brightness illumed its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur sublimely it stood
O'er the river, the village, the field, and the wood;
And river, field, village, and woodlands, grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the bow of Omnipotence; bent in his hand,
Whose grasp at creation the universe spanned;
'Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublime;
His vow from the flood to the exit of time!

Not dreadful as when in the whirlwind he pleads,
When storms are his chariots, and lightnings his steeds,
The black clouds his banner of vengeance unfurled,
And thunder his voice to a guilt-stricken world;—

In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire,
And the sword, and the plague-spot, with death strew the plain,
And vultures, and wolves, are the graves of the slain;

Not such was that rainbow, that beautiful one!
Whose arch was refraction, its key-stone—the sun;
A pavilion it seemed, which the Deity graced,
And Justice and Mercy met there, and embraced.

Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom,
Like love o'er a death-couch, or Hope o'er the tomb;
Then left the dark scene; whence it slowly retired,
As Love had just vanished, or Hope had expired.

I gazed not alone on that source of my song:
To all that beheld it these verses belong:
Its presence to all was the path of the Lord!
Each full heart expanded,—grew warm and adored!

Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day,
That bow, from my sight, passed forever away;
Like that visit, that converse, that day—to my heart,
That bow from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined,
With the strong and imperishing colors of mind;
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on that cloud and transcribed on my soul!

From Keble's Christian Year.

CHARITY THE LIFE OF FAITH.

The clouds that wrap the setting sun,
When Autum's softest gleams are ending,
Where all bright hues together run,
In sweet confusion blending:—
Why, as we watch their floating wreath,
Seem they the breath of *life* to breathe?
To Fancy's eye their motions prove
They mantle round the sun for *love*.

When up some woodland dale we catch
The many-twinkling smile of Ocean,
Or, with pleased ear, bewildered, watch
His chime of restless motion;
Still, as the surging waves retire,
They seem to gasp with strong desire,
Such signs of *love* old Ocean gives,
We cannot choose but think he *lives*.

Would'st thou the life of souls discern?
Nor human wisdom, nor divine,
Helps thee by aught beside to learn;
Love is Life's only sign,
The spring of the regenerate heart,
The pulse, the glow of every part,
Is the true love of Christ the Lord,
As Man embraced, as God adored.

But he whose heart will bound to mark
The full bright burst of summer morn,
Loves, too, each little dewy spark,
By leaf or flow'ret worn:
Cheap forms, and common hues, 'tis true,
Through the bright shower-drop meet his view;
The coloring may be of this earth—
The lustre comes of heavenly birth.

Even so, who loves the Lord aright,
No soul of man can worthless find;
All will be precious in his sight,
Since Christ on all hath shined:
But chiefly Christian souls; for they,
Though worn and soiled with sinful clay,
Are yet, to eyes that see them true,
All glistening with baptismal dew.

Then marvel not, if such as bask
In purest light of innocence,
Hope against hope, in *love's* dear task,
Spite of all dark offence.
If they who hate the *trespass* most,
Yet, when all other love is lost,
Love the poor *sinner*, marvel not;
Christ's mark outwears the rankest blot.

No distance breaks the tie of blood;
Brothers are brothers evermore;
Nor wrong, nor wrath of deadliest mood,
That magic may o'erpower;
Oft, ere the common source be known,
The kindred drops will claim their own,
And throbbing pulses silently
Move heart toward heart by sympathy.

So is it with true Christian hearts;
Their mutual share in Jesus' blood
An everlasting bond imparts
Of holiest brotherhood;
O, might we all our lineage prove,
Give and forgive, do good and love,
By soft endearments in kind strife,
Lightening the load of daily life!

There is much need: for not as yet
Are we in shelter or repose,
The holy house is still beset
With leaguer of stern foes;
Wild thoughts within, bad men without,
All evil spirits round about,
Are banded in unblest device,
To spoil Love's earthly paradise.

Then draw we nearer, day by day,
Each to his brethren, all to God;
Let the world take us as she may,
We must not change our road;
Not wondering, though in grief, to find
The martyr's foe still keep her mind;
But fixed to hold *Love's* banner fast,
And by submission win at last.

For dubious meanings learned polemics strove,
And wars on faith prevented works of love.

CRABBE.

Miscellany.

JONATHAN JEFFERSON WHITLAW:

OR

LIFE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

CHAPTER V.

The new habitation purchased by Jonathan Whitlaw, at the distance of seven miles from Natchez, though it was, as he very accurately described it, well cleared of everything resembling a tree, was nevertheless, whatever he might think of it, considerably more "in the bush" than New Orleans.—To speak correctly, Mt. Etna was itself not "bush," which, in the language of the country means uncleared ground; though it was surrounded in every direction, but one, with forest as primeval as that he had left behind him at Mohanna Creek. But the clearing in that one direction did in truth make all the difference imaginable. For, in the first place, it opened upon various paths, leading to a variety of not very distant dwellings; and the principal of these paths was a good sound corduroy road all the way to Natchez. In the next place, this near clearing was in part occupied by a settlement of some years' standing, separated from that of Whitlaw only by a few acres of forest, through which ran the boundary line of the two properties, and which contained within itself so many essential elements of good neighborhood, that it was able more effectually to neutralize the evils usually consequent upon living in the bush, than all the mere clearing in the world. This settlement, already well known for many miles round, had been named Reichland by the German proprietor, who, about five years before, had taken possession of it as a poor man, but who was now in a very fair way of becoming a rich one.

Frederick Steinmark was the youngest of a large family of the secondary class of nobility in Bavaria. His father, himself a colonel of dragoons, had successively placed five hopeful sons to cut their way to doubtful fortune in his own profession; but Frederick having very early charged himself with a wife, accepted the offer of his eldest brother, who had married an heiress of large landed property in Westphalia, to settle himself as the cultivator of one of the large farms acquired by his marriage, and sufficiently near the lady's baronial mansion to ensure to the strongly-attached brothers easy and constant intercourse. Frederic Steinmark was of a character so essentially exalted in itself, that whatever station he had filled must have received rather than conferred dignity by his belonging to it. As a cultivator of the ground, he was at once the most active, persevering, patient, and enterprising. His clear and commanding intellect showed itself inevitably in all he did; but its application was always regulated by a species of practical good sense, which those who did not fully comprehend his character were often surprised to find in a man whose speculations were of so lofty a nature.

For several years after the marriage of the two brothers, which took place within the same year, their vicinity was the source of the truest happiness to both; but a circumstance then occurred, which, though it rather increased than lessened the mutual esteem and affection existing between them, completely poisoned the pleasure of their daily intercourse. The baroness and her humbler sister, both presented a son to their husbands within the first year of their marriage. This formed at first a sort of tie between them, so numberless were the little circumstances interesting to the one, which were infallibly interesting to the other also—but it was in fact the only one; for nature never formed two beings less calculated to assimilate than the haughty, artificial, cold-hearted baroness, Karoline Von Uberkumpter, and the gentle, simple, good and kind Mary Smith, whose unaffected natural graces had captivated the heart of the young Frederic Steinmark in one of those rambles to England, which neither a slender purse, nor the necessity of devoting himself to some profession had prevented the ardent-minded young man from making to most of the countries of Europe.

The baron Steinmark loved and valued his charming sister-in-law as she deserved; but not all his influence could prevent his lady from treating her as almost a servile dependant; and nothing but the devoted love which Mary bore her husband could have enabled her to endure, year after year, the series of petty impertinencies which the weak, but wilful-minded baroness delighted to inflict.

Unfortunately for Mary, the high respect, perfect love, and entire esteem felt for her by her husband produced an effect respecting the intercourse between the sisters exactly the reverse of what they ought to have done. For this noble sister he had so utter and profound a contempt, that for years it never entered into his imagination that his intelligent, right-thinking wife could be other than an object of respect and deference to her. He was absent-minded to excess; innumerable circumstances daily passed before his eyes without his being in the least degree conscious of them; and from the hour they married, Mary had never in any single instance called his attention to what was likely to give him pain. When, at length, therefore, accident chanced to open his eyes, at once and forever, to the fact that the woman he loved and reverenced was the object of the most insolent contempt to his brother's rich and noble, but most silly wife, his resolution was at once taken; he decided irrevocably upon leaving his farm and the neighborhood. The baron knew his brother too well to believe for a moment that it would be possible to shake his resolution. There had long been a sort of tacit understanding between him and Mary on the subject of the baroness; upon every occasion on which her insolence broke out in his presence, his respect and affection appeared to be redoubled; and though not a word was said on the subject, the keeping the unsuspicious Frederic from perceiving it became a mutual object.

It would but delay the narrative unnecessarily, were I to recount the particulars of the scene which at length opened Frederic's eyes to the position his wife held in the estimation of the haughty baroness. One evening's confidential conversation sufficed to decide whither Frederic and his family should betake themselves in search of a new home. The years of union which had given one son to the baron, had brought four boys and a girl to Frederic; and the future destination of these precious boys had already become a theme of anxious speculation to him. No sooner had he decided upon leaving the protection and immediate neighborhood of his brother, than the idea of the new world suggested itself, as offering the best hope, not only for the immediate support, but for the ultimate provision of his family. When he first named it, however, the baron vehemently opposed the project, which he declared had less of kindness and of wisdom than he had looked for; but the scheme had taken strong possession of Frederic's mind; and never through their whole lives had the elder brother found it possible to resist the forcible eloquence of the younger, on any point upon which it had been fervently employed. So, ere they parted, the German noble, though sorely against his inclination, felt himself obliged to avow, that if he were able to persuade this enterprising brother to abandon his American project, he had no power to propose a better.

Financial arrangements were soon settled between them; for no difficulties arose but such as were generated by a struggle of liberality. It was settled that the baron should himself become the purchaser of all his brother's stock, furniture, and improvements. Beyond this, nothing could persuade Frederic to go, in accepting the urgent offers of his wealthy brother; who was most anxious to press upon him such a sum as he thought might secure him from every inconvenience in the prosecution of his enterprise. But strong as were the feelings, which led to this expedition, they had not driven Frederic Steinmark to undertake a mode of life of which he was ignorant. At least, all the information that books could give on the subject was familiar to him, and he well knew that the sum he could command was fully sufficient to afford every facility to a settler whose intention it was to bring up his family in habits of active industry.

In the month of March, 18—, Frederic Steinmark, his wife, and five children, arrived at New Orleans; and in less than a month afterward, they were inhabiting a large and partially cleared estate, which they had purchased near Natchez. From that period to the month of August, eight years afterward, at which time my hero and his family became their neighbors, not a year, not a month, perhaps not a day had passed, which had not tended to improve the house and estate of Reichland; and though no slave had ever worked for a single hour upon it, the land was held to be the best cultivated and most productive in the neighborhood. But notwithstanding this success, the task of settling a European family in a forest of Louisiana had not been performed without privations and annoyances of many kinds; but these chiefly fell upon Mary, and were met and conquered with a degree of quiet resolution which robbed them of half their evil power. The situation of the Steinmark family was in truth exactly that best calculated to encounter the hazards of emigration with advantage. In addition to health of mind and body, they brought to the task, zeal, courage, industry, patience, and perseverance, together with both knowledge and money enough to spare them the necessity of enduring the first dreadful destitution of all things, which those, who encounter the forest with the axe alone, must abide; or the mortification, greater still, of bestowing labor and care in vain, because ignorantly.

When it was known at Reichland that a family of new comers had arrived at Mt. Etna, the first thought which took possession of the whole Steinmark household was, "What can we do to help them?"

"They cannot have any milk yet, mother—or at any rate, any butter," observed Lotte Steinmark, who, at the age of eleven, was dairy-woman-in-chief of Reichland: "May I send over two of my pretty pats that I churned last night? Fritz will take them for me."

"And a loaf, Lottchen, may be welcome, too, I think," replied her mother; "for nobody can bake in a moment. Go, Fritz—and you Karl, go too," she continued, addressing her two eldest sons;—"take the loaf, and some of Lotte's butter, and ask if there is anything we can do to assist them."

CHAPTER VI.

The friendly embassy from Reichland found the Whitlaw family in a state of great confusion; but this was occasioned quite as much by their amazement at finding themselves the inhabitants of a house with four rooms beside the store, and three of them with real glass windows, as from any embarrassment caused by the absence or disorder of the ordinary comforts of existence. Portia and Clio were, at the very instant the young Steinmarks entered, laboring to stretch their minds to the comprehension, that the seven chairs, four tables, three crocks, two spiders, six plates, four cups, &c. which Jonathan senior and Jonathan junior were unloading from a cart at the door, were really and truly all for their own use and benefit. So that, instead of a moment of distress, it was a moment of triumph; and when Fritz, in an accent of kindness, almost of compassion, said, addressing Whitlaw, "Can we help you? sir?" Clio burst into an irresistible chuckle of delight at this first opportunity of display, and exclaimed, with one of her happiest and broadest grins, "Look here, boys!" The two lads, however, altogether mistook her meaning; but looking in the direction she pointed, at the comfortless confusion which surrounded her, and believing that they were called upon to pity it, replied a the same moment, "It must be very bad for you, indeed; but if you will tell us what to do, we can soon help to make it better."

"Bad!" exclaimed Clio; "now that beats the Union! But you look dreadful good natured, and will give me a hand with the meal-tub anyhow; for I must be after baking a morsel to eat, I expect; and t'other maybe will be looking up a few sticks for me; while my man Jonathan here seasons one of them fine new spiders with a little fresh water and a good rubbing."

At this mention of bread-making, Karl displayed the treasures of his basket, saying, "My mother thought you would be too busy to bake directly, and so she sent me over with this."

"Does your mother keep store, my lad?" said Whitlaw, coming forward, "I was told there was no store within five miles of Mount Etna."

"I do not believe there is, sir," returned Fritz, who, recollecting that the person to whom he was speaking was himself about to commence storekeeper for the whole region, comprehended in an instant the sort of alarm, which his voice indicated; and the laughing blue eyes of the young German exchanged a furtive glance with his brother, as he added, "But though we do not keep a store, sir, we bake bread; and we shall be very happy if you will accept a loaf of it, to save you the trouble of baking till you are a little settled."

"Accept the loaf?" said Whitlaw, taking it in his hands. "Why, it's wheat, and weighs a matter of ten pounds. We shan't have no such bread for a while, maybe, to pay it back, my lad."

"Oh, we shall not want it," said Karl, gaily; "for we are not to go into a new house, you know."

"Well, that's considerable evil of them that sent you, my lads, anyhow; and we must do a turn for it, I expect, when it's wanted."

While this conversation was going on, the young Jonathan had been occupied by diving into the basket, and at length produced two half pounds of Lotte's dainty butter, one in each hand, held with a tight grasp by his not very delicate fingers. The German boys again looked at each other, and prepared to depart.

And is that there elegant butter a free gift too, exclaimed the delighted Clio, receiving it on a wooden platter from her nephew's hands.

"Yes, surely," replied Fritz, courteously; "if you will do my little sister the favor to accept it."

"If that don't beat all natur!" exclaimed Clio, again, "Well, now, I do expect we be come among lovely clever people. What do you say to this, Porchy? Isn't it one thing to come to Mohanna Creek, and another to come to Mount Etna? If we dont have an elegant coffering to night, I expect it will be our own fault."

The good humored boys had at least the pleasure of perceiving that their embassy was productive of great satisfaction to the party for whose benefit it was intended; and with this report they returned home, though in the delivery of it a little propensity to smile at the oddities of the new comers displayed itself, and produced a reproof from their mother. "I will be revenged on you for suspecting me of being inclined to laugh at poor, hard-working country folks, mother mine," said the saucy Fritz: "for I will be present when you first see them yourself; and I know how you will try to look grave and kind, and yet be ready to laugh too."

Fritz, however, was wrong. His mother felt not the least disposition to laugh when introduced to her new neighbors. It took her but a slort time to understand them all very thoroughly, except the boy. She confessed that young Jonathan produced an unpleasant effect upon her, because his young head ever seemed to have within it more than he appeared willing to display; a peculiarity a his age which gave her, as she avowed, a sort of instinctive fear of the boy, though she knew not exactly why. Of the other members of the family her judgment was quickly and correctly formed. She considered Whitlaw as respectable for his active and persevering industry; Portia as pitiable for the hopeless languor of ill health, which constantly oppressed her; and Clio as estimable, and even admirable in no common degree, from the devotion of her attachment to her family, and the rare and complete absence of every species of selfishness. The coarse breeding of the whole party was no annoyance whatever.—The refinement of Mary Steinmark lay not on the surface; and in this, as in a multitude of other instances, which had occurred since her residence in Louisiana, she fell without distaste into frequent and familiar intercourse with neighbors whose minds she knew could not comprehend the language of hers, and to whom, therefore, her mind never spoke, except in those few sentences of universal dialect, which relate to domestic usefulness and household cares. The rest was for her husband and her children; nor did she ever lament that the circle in which she was known, and valued at her worth, was not a larger one.

It was some days before Frederic Steinmark chanced to see either of his new neighbors, and it was longer still before he perceived any thing about them sufficiently interesting to greatly awaken his attention. When Whitlaw first took possession of the place, his whole attention was directed to the arrangement and management of his large store; and perhaps the only affair of great and important interest to man, on which Frederic Steinmark found it impossible to fix his attention, was the business of a retail store. He had, therefore, in fact, almost forgotten his new neighbor, when Whitlaw himself made a visit to Reichland, and desired to speak to "the master." He was immediately ushered into a room exceedingly unlike any he had ever before entered; so much so, indeed, that, contrary to his usual habits, his business was for a moment forgotten, as he looked around him. The room was large and lofty; the walls were neither papered nor plastered, but arranged neatly with smooth deal boards, laid one over the other, in the manner that shipwrights call clinker-built. The floor was covered with peculiarly fine Indian matting; and the four large windows, which opened upon a long glade of forest, well cleared, but still retaining a few scattered groups of fine trees, furnished blinds of the same beautiful manufacture, but of still finer fabric. One side of the room was covered from the floor nearly to the ceiling with books; on another, hung an admirable portrait of the Baron Steinmark; and on a table beneath it lay sundry unintelligible objects—mathematical instruments, models of agricultural implements, and several articles belonging to a chemical apparatus which Steinmark had been using. On one side stood an electrical machine, on the other a pair of large globes; while a variety of tables, of all sorts and sizes, in different parts of the room, some covered with needlework, others with implements for drawing, some prepared for writing and some for reading, would have told a stranger more initiated into such mysteries than Whitlaw, that the room was the usual habitation of a large family accustomed to occupation. The whole aspect of the apartment was, however, such as might very naturally surprise a backwoodsman, who fancied he was come to visit a man of his own class. Had the intruder been less intelligent, he would have been less puzzled; but Whitlaw plainly perceived that there was present before his eye much more than had ever been dreamed of in his philosophy; and, as before stated, a short space was occupied, ere he entered upon the business which brought him there, in looking round upon these objects, which were alike new and incomprehensible.

At length, however, he recovered the bold and pithy abruptness of his usual manner.

"I expect, maybe, that you arn't much of a cultivator, after all. But what I coined for, neighbor, was to ask which side of the hollow, that lies in the bush between your lands and mine, I should run my zig zag? But maybe you arn't competent to tell?"

"Mr. Whitlaw, I presume?" said Frederic Steinmark, rising to meet him.

"The same, sir," was the reply.

"I believe, sir, I shall be able to show you where your fence should be placed;" and going to one of the numerous tables he took thence a small roll, which being opened, displayed a map of the estate of Reichland; the hollow, which was in fact an important water-course, being very distinctly marked as within its boundary.

"Where my property ends, Mr. Whitlaw, I imagine that yours must begin; and therefore, as you perceive, your fence must run at the distance of one hundred yards on the western side of the water-course."

Jonathan Whitlaw knew this perfectly well, before he made the inquiry: but having, with his usual sagacity, perceived that this "hollow," as he chose to term it, might by a little ingenuity be converted into a very valuable "water privilege," he thought it was at least worth while to try if he could not persuade his neighbor either that it belonged to him, or at any rate that, being a matter of no consequence, it could make no difference whether he included it within his fence or not. He now saw that upon the question of boundary his neighbor was a match for him; but it did not follow that he must know the value of "the bit" upon which he had set his heart; accordingly he proceeded to state his wishes, but with an air of the most perfect indifference.

"Ah, well, that rough bit don't matter much, I expect, nor a yard or two of bush neither, to such a large tract as yours—or mine, either, for that matter; so, if it don't make no difference to you, neighbor, I calculate that I'll run the zig-zag on this side the gap, just for the sake of two or three sugar-maples that are scanty with me—but you've got bushels of 'em."

"It is plain, Mr. Whitlaw," replied the German with a good humored smile, "that you are a stranger here as yet, or you would not consider my water-course so trifling a concern. In cultivating so large an estate as this with small capital, it is necessary to do things by degrees; but I fully intend in about two years, when my boy will be old enough to undertake the business of a mill, to turn the drains of my plantation into that water-course, and erect a mill over it, which, if I am not deceived in the quantity of water I expect to obtain, will be able to work nine months out of twelve.

This unreserved exposure of plans and projects, in which it was by no means the custom of the country to indulge, even to familiar friends, struck Whitlaw as a proof, that however ably his neighbor might have conceived the scheme, (which was in truth exactly the same he had himself imagined,) he was nevertheless but a soft man, who could not be very difficult to manage. When Steinmark ceased speaking, his visiter shook his head, and smiled with a look of much intelligence. "You're counting a little too fast there, master, I expect," said he. "No man as knows the country well would ever think of laying out good dollars in such a wild scheme as building a mill over that bit of a dry hollow. Howsomever, that's no business of mine; and I hope the ground will change its natur in time to accommodate your son. But if so be as this scheme is'nt to be tried for two years to come, I calulate that you won't have no objection to my having the sugar maples till such time as you sets about your mill?"

The sugar maples are certainly not of much consequence, being in great abundance all round us," replied Steinmark; "but do you propose to enclose those you mention within your zig-zag?

"Well, then, I think I may as well—and at any rate a zig-zag is easy moved at any time," returned Whitlaw.

There was such a fund of deep-seated genuine frankness and honor in the character of Frederic Steinmark, that it was not very easy to awaken suspicion within him; but Whitlaw's cool assumption of his consent to enclose a valuable part of his property within his own fence was too plain an indication of his spirit to be mistaken; and it was therefore with equal promptness and decision that the master of the house replied: "No, Mr. Whitlaw, your fence must not enclose my property, but only your own, sir."

Whitlaw, as we have seen, was in most things which regarded his interest, a right-judging man; but on this occasion he had found himself at fault, and then blundered most egregiously. Accustomed, as all men must be whose lives are spent in turning everything to profit, to judge quickly and act promptly, the wits of the proprietor of Mt. Etna had not been idle during the interval in which he was occupied in taking note of the singular phenomena which surrounded him on entering Frederic Steinmark's apartment. He knew little, it is true, of the use and destination of most of the objects he saw there; but he immediately concluded that the man whose hours were spent in occupations of which he himself knew nothing, was likely enough to be ignorant, in his turn, of those points of human wisdom of which he knew a great deal. "What should he know of a water privilege?" was the reflection that occurred to him, as he contemplated the various gimcracks, which to him had greatly the appearance of playthings, with which the room was filled;—"no more than a piccaninny nigger, I'll be bound for it;" and thereupon followed the short conversation we have related.

Frederic Steinmark rose as he spoke the concluding words; and there was that in his aspect which showed Whitlaw, however little he had been accustomed to study such a one, that the conference was ended, and nothing to be hoped from the ignorance or folly of the owner of Reichland. The feeling of vexation and resentment with which this conviction was accompanied might appear greater than the occasion could account for, were the state of Whitlaw's mind as he left the house to be fully described. That a man should inwardly swear to take vengeance against a neighbor solely because he chose to retain possession of what was his own, might be deemed unnatural—yet so it was; and neither time nor reflection ever removed from Whitlaw's mind the conviction that he was an oppressed and injured man; that Frederic Steinmark had used him ill, and that he had the right, as well as the will, to revenge himself for it at every convenient opportunity. This schism between the heads of the two families did not, however, in any degree destroy the friendly feeling which the constant performance of kind offices on one side, and the easy acceptance of them on the other occasioned. After a passing smile at the foolish fellow's saucy attempt to invade his property, Steinmark remembered it no more; and the only effect which the circumstance left on his feelings was, that he scarcely ever spoke of his new neighbor again. Clio was indeed the principal link between the two houses. Her excellent qualities were fully appreciated by every individual of the Steinmark family; and in return she would at any time have walked through scorching fire, or freezing water, to do them service.

During the first few days of their intercourse, the four Steinmark boys made various good-natured advances to propitiate the friendship of Jonathan Jefferson; but the principle of repulsion was too strongly, though unconsciously, at work within the parties, to permit anything like friendship to exist between them. The Steinmarks were all of them clever, intelligent lads; so, most certainly, was Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw; but it would be more possible for a Newton to feel and to find sympathy with a being of a mind positively imbecile, than for honor, honesty, and sincerity to bind itself to wily cunning and to crafty meanness. The dislike of the Steinmarks for young Whitlaw only demonstrated itself, however, by a cessation of those little sociabilities with which at his first arrival he was always greeted by them whenever accident brought them together. Neighborly civility, and ever-ready, cheerful good will, whenever it was in their power to be useful, were still at the service of the whole Whitlaw family; but unless something of this sort was called for, the intercourse between them was not frequent. On the part of young Jonathan, the feeling of dislike was both stronger and more definite; he at once feared, envied, and despised the whole family; and he could, had it been necessary or profitable, have given excellent good reasons for each and all of these feelings. As it was, however, he deemed it wisest to say nothing about it, but to receive in peace, and quietness the many little advantages which the good-nature and liberality of their neighbors afforded him. There was nevertheless one point on which no calculations of interest appeared to interfere with the open and sincere avowal of his sentiments respecting the young Steinmarks; and this was as to the mode of their education. Jonathan Jefferson had ascertained in his first conversation with Henrich, who was nearly of his own age, that neither he nor his brothers had ever been at school; and the profound contempt this avowal generated must have had something agreeable and soothing in its nature, for never did young Jonathan, after he heard it, sit down with the intention of being perfectly comfortable, without alluding to it. Nor was the pleasant emotion produced by the mere mention of this parental neglect, the only advantage of which it was productive at Mt. Etna. No sooner was the fact made known to Whitlaw, than he determined at once upon sending young Jonathan to school, though the doing so would rob him of services which the active business of the store rendered daily more important. Neither was this the only measure which the spirit of rivalship accelerated in the Whitlaw family. Frederic Steinmark's large estate had not a single negro upon it; the labor it required was performed by himself and his boys, assisted by two German servants, who had accompanied them from fatherland. This again was a subject of unmitigated contempt and ridicule. In Louisiana, as Whitlaw remarked, nobody that was anybody would ever think of getting along without a slave. It was plain that, with all their big clearings and grand house, the Steinmarks were nothing but a set of beggarly, hard-working foreigners, that did not know what it was to live like gentlemen and Americans. So Jonathan Whitlaw sent his son to a school at Natchez, where he was to be taught reading, writing, ciphering, and the "sciences" for fifteen dollars a quarter; and moreover he purchased two stout negroes at the first market held for the sale of such commodities in his neighborhood.

The materials of happiness must vary according to the nature of those for whose use they are intended. There are some men to whom the acquisition of a slave would cause a feeling of shame: and there are some boys whose hearts would swell with sorrow at leaving for the first time a gentle mother's side, to become one of the jarring elements which constitute a school. But in the case of the Whitlaws, both father and son experienced feelings of the most unequivocal delight from these circumstances, Instead of feeling shame, Jonathan senior swelled with pride each time his bold triumphant eye met the fearful glance of the poor wretches he had purchased; and Jonathan Junior had need of all his discretion to conceal the outward expression of joy he felt at being within reach of daily watching the knaveries, cruelties, debaucheries and drunkenness, never absent where a slave population disgraces the soil; and which, if report say true, may be found in as great fulness of abomination at Natchez, as at any point of the earth afflicted with this curse.

A TRUE HERO.

Hannah More, in a letter to her sister, written in 1782, relates the following interesting incident:

"The other morning, the captain of one of Commodore Johnson's Dutch prizes, breakfasted at Sir Charles Middleton's and related the following little anecdote. One day he went out of his own ship to dine on board of another; while he was there a storm arose, which in a short time made an entire wreck of his own ship, to which it was impossible for him to return. He had left on board two little boys, one four and the other five years old, under the care of a proor black servant; the people struggled to get out of the sinking ship into a large boat, and the poor black took his two little children, tied them into a bag, and putting in a little pot of sweet meats for them, slung them across his shoulder, and put them into the boat; the boat by this time was quite full; the black was stepping into it himself, but was told by the master there was no room for him, that either he or the children must perish, for the weight of both must sink the boat. The exalted, heroic negro did not hesitate a moment; "very well," said he, "give my duty to my master," and tell him I beg pardon for all my faults, and then plunged to the bottom, never to rise again, till the sea shall give up her dead. I told it the other day to Lord Monboddo, who fairly burst into tears. The greatest lady in this land wants me to make an elegy of it, but it is above poesy."

CAST IRON CHURCHES.

The folllowing is extracted from the London Mechanic's Magazine:

'St. George's Church Liverpool, is an object of considerable interest for its taste, and has haviug been nearly the first iron church erected in Great Britain.

'The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, groins, roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 119 feet, the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast iron window of stained glass.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that a great proportion of the large manufactories erected in England within the last ten years, are all iron except the walls. And within two years past, several cottages and country villas have been put up near London, which are exclusively cast iron; walls doors, steps, roof, chimneys, sash, &c.

In England, where wood is dear and iron cheap the *first* cost of such buildings is less than those of timber. In durability and in beauty, they are of course unequalled. When once finished, such buildings require no repairs; and the most finely carved ornaments cost little more than plain castings.

In Pennsylvania some movements towards introducing iron buildings have been made. The front of the Miner's Bank, at Pottsville, including steps and ornamental work, is cast iron and is described as extremely neat. This front erected about ten years ago is now said to be as fresh as ever. In some of the public and private buildings of Philadelphia, iron facings have been substituted for marble with good success.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Anti-Slavery Items

Favorable Prospects.—The London Anti-Slavery Reporter says that a movement in favor of abolition has been made in Sweden. In both houses of the Diet, an address to the king has been moved and carried, soliciting an inquiry into the state of slavery at St. Bartholomew's, with a view to its extermination. The address was moved in the upper house by Professor Gier, a person of distinguished literary rank, and by his brother in the lower.

Stealing Children.—The Revenue cutter for the port of New-Orleans boarded a sloop off the Samphire Keys, on the 22d inst., and after a search found several stolen blacks and one white child, stowed below, and almost smothered. She had no license, and was carried to the Balize.

Gov. Fulton and Mr. Cross, Senator and Representative of Arkansas, arrived in Cincinnati on the 18th, on their way to Washington. The next morning it was discovered that their negro servants had fled, and they could nowhere be found.

The total number of slave vessels which have been captured by the British crusers, under the late treaty with Spain, from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, is said to be *seventy-nine!*

Rev. Mr. Davis, a Baptist Clergyman from Georgia has been lecturing at Portland in favor of Slavery.

He has likewise held public discussions to sustain the same foul system in Boston.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, have indefinately postponed the subject of Slavery, and ordered the papers relating to it, to be returned to the person who presented them.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, contains a list of eleven churches who have excluded slaveholders from their communion. Five of them are Baptist churches, three Independent; one Congregational, and two not designated.

Seizures by the British.—By the Hamburgh papers of May 14, we learn that the British cruisers on the coast of Africa are still busy, and that they do not confine their attentions wholly to American vessels. On the 10th of May, the Bremen ship Julia St Edward was carried into the Weser, under the care of a Lieutenant in the English brig Persian, on the pretext alleged by an English cruiser, that it was to be engaged in the slave trade. This affair has caused a great sensation at Hamburg.

General Items.

The *Madisonian* of Tuesday contains the outline of a NATIONAL BANK or Fiscal Agent, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury. The essential features are these: 1. The Central Bank to be located in Washington City; Capital $20,000,000, based upon the Public Lands of the United States, and in part made up of Public Stocks and private subscriptions. Officers of the Government and members of Congress to be excluded from any dealings with it whatever. *No discounts* at the Central Bank, and none at the Branches but of strictly business paper and on short time. No director allowed to be a borrower. The Federal Government to appoint part of the Directors; the State the residue. No branch to be established in any State but by the consent of the Legislature of said State. Its issues to be every where receivable for public dues and redeemed in specie at every branch.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From the Commercial Advertiser we learn that an important case was tried at Monrovia before Lieut. Governor Roberts and a jury on the 9th of February. It was an indictment against Captain Jackson of the British schooner Guineaman, charged with trading with the natives contrary to an ordinance of the colony. It was proved that he had received on board his vessel a quantity of palm oil at Barra Cove from natives. In his defence it was alleged that he did not receive it in the way of trade with the natives, but only as part payment of a debt due him by a native living beyond the limits of the colony. The charge of the Judge was against him, and he was found guilty and fined $273, being four times the value of the oil. Jackson protested vehemently against this and read a letter from the Foreign Office of Great Britain stating that an inquiry would be made into the alleged 'molestation of British trade by some settlers from the United States on a portion of the Western coast of Africa.

The St. Louis Murders.—The four negroes concerned in the St. Louis murder, are proved to have been for a long while engaged in extensive robberies. They had likewise engaged in a regular system of operations, by which the slaves of the South were assisted in making their escape to Canada. Brown says that it was on one of these occasions that he committed the only murder that can be charged against him except that of Weaver. He had under his charge a negro from one of the Southern States, who was fleeing to Canada. Some cause led him to be apprehensive of detection, and he determined to make way with the slave. Accordingly, at night he decoyed him to the guard of the steamboat, tipped him over into the water, and that was the last he heard of him.

We are glad to see that the terrible disaster of the Wm. Brown is calling attention to the subject of emigrant ships. The papers of the past year have teemed with accounts of disasters occasioned by an insufficient supply of boats, and diseases generated by the filth of the over-crowded steerage. An emigrant ship from Belfast, Ireland, lately arrived in Nova Scotia with *six hundred and sixty-eight passengers!* Twenty-six children under five years of age died on the passage, and fourteen were sick with the measles when she arrived.

A portion of the citizens of Florida are about protesting, by petition, against allowing David Levy to take his seat in Congress. They allege he is a foreigner, a subject of the King of Denmark, and has never been naturalized.

A report is going the rounds of the papers that the real ineligibility consists in his being the son of a mulatto woman.

Shot by a Judge.—A man named William Rabun, was shot week before last in Greenville, Butler County, Ga., by Judge Henderson, Judge of the County Court of that County. The act was done in self-defence.

Homicide in Arkansas.—In Benton, Saline County, on the 10th inst., Hardin D. Cross, who had been previously convicted of manslaughter for killing G. A. McDaniel, was shot by Wm. Calvert, just as he stepped out of his grocery store. The shot entered the left breast of Cross, which produced almost instant death.

More Murder.—The Attala (Miss.) Gazette gives the particulars of a horrible murder perpetrated in that place on the 29th ult. A villain named Walker stabbed a mechanic named Rawlston, so that he died in a few hours, for a remark of the latter, at which he took offence.—He was pursued and taken, but not without considerable difficulty.

Duel.—Letters from New Orleans, received this morning, state that Mr. Sam'l Wright, well known in this city as a merchant, formerly of the house of Magie & Wright, residing at Savannah, and subsequently of the house of Wright, Taylor & Co., of Liverpool, has been killed in a duel with rifles by a Mr. Okie. It is said that the duel was caused by certain articles published in a Vicksburg paper, attacking the credit and standing of some mercantile house of good reputation, and that these articles were furnished by Mr. Wright.—*Times and Star.*

Virgil A. Stewart, notorious through the South in connection with the "Murrell plot" for a slave insurrection, is now a Circuit Judge in Texas.

The Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company announce their resolution to have cars running from Albany to Boston by November 1st.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Jackson Long, from Lewis county, Missouri, recently while on his way to Platte county, about three miles east of Richmond, was attacked by two foot-pads, first by taking his horse by the bridle and demanding his money, and on his refusal to give it up they shot him through the neck with a pistol, which dismounted him. The robbers only succeded in getting a pocket book with a small amount of money. Mr. Long escaped to a neighboring house and bids fair to recover. The robbers were pursued, taken, recognized by the wounded man, and sent to prison.

Dr. Braddee, the mail robber, has been sentenced to *ten year's imprisonment.*

The Catholic church in Perry county, Ohio, was recently set on fire by incendiaries, and burned to the ground.

A wine-bottle has been picked up at the mouth of Buzzard's Bay, containing a slip of paper, on which was pencilled, "Steam-ship President, sole survivor the steward, in a small boat, save me." This is generally supposed to be an imposition. News has likewise been brought of a dismantled steamer passed at sea